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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE SAND has a new romance.

THALBERG has retired on half a million.

CANNED frogs' legs is a Virginia product.

A TAX on Patience—Doctor's bills.—[Judy.

A PAIR of pincers—Frost and East Wind.

A BRUMMAGEM article—John Bright.—[Judy.

TOOLE, the English comedian, is coming hither.

MISS GOVERNMENT—Womanhood suffrage.—[Judy.

Is the "Emerald Ring" a Fenian circle?—*Punchinello.*

WACHTEL'S tenor voice nets him $625 a night in Glasgow.

THE Real Central Criminal Court—Conscience.—[Fun.

CINCINNATI is ambitious for the biggest hotel in the country.

LAURA KEENE is to manage the Charlestown Academy of Music.

AGRICULTURAL reports from all parts of Tennessee are very encouraging.

A YOUNG lady of new York is writing an opera on Tennyson's "Princess."

RAW ham has been eaten in Wheeling, West Virginia, with the usual result.

AN Indiana suitor burned down the barn of a widow who refused his hand.

M. GLAIS BUZOIN has written a comedy which he calls "The Loves of Byron."

OMELETTES are rare at Key West where eggs are only seventy-five cents a dozen.

A MISSISSIPPI negro dug up some $800,000 of De Soto's buried treasure, April 1.

NEWPORT has voted not to water its streets. Think of Ocean avenue unwatered!

SOME of the Florida hotels have holes in the floors instead of going to the expense of spittoons.

EMILE OLLIVIER plays the violin to perfection, and Madame accompanies him on the piano the same.

THE dear mutes of San Francisco have formed an association for the purpose of suppressing impostors.

THE woolen manufacturers of the South and West have decided to hold their fair at Indianapolis.

A "MINE of petrified mud turtles" has been found in Montana. They should be used for mock turtle soup.

CHICAGO is in doubt whether its sheriff made a vacancy by running off with a woman who wasn't his wife.

HUEL not only shoots his prisoners without trial, but he has an uncle in Montreal who gets drunk Sunday.

THE unemployed laboring men of San Francisco have been parading the streets and interviewing the authorities.

SPELLING matches are held in Salt Lake City to popularize the "Deseret Alphabet" among the young saints.

A LADY in Indiana, with hair ten feet long, receives $10 per week for merely sitting in a hairdresser's shop as a show.

NEW YORK swells sustain their languishing spirits with small scent bottles which are let into the handles of their umbrellas.

A MAN named Edward Williams shot and killed his son James, a youth of about seventeen, in Savannah, Ga., mistaking him for a burglar.

A NORTHERN correspondent in Augusta, says the girls there are the "poslest, ripest and roundest." He certainly hasn't seen Pittsburgh.

A CINCINNATI LADY, who has been presented at the Tuileries, says that Napoleon's complexion is green, and that altogether he is "horrid."

OHIO ITEMS.

THE new street lamps at Hillsboro were lighted for the first time last week.

Two hundred and fifty persons joined the Methodist church, in Findlay, during the recent revival.

PAINSVILLE has at the present time $835 on deposit, at 8 per cent. interest, toward erecting a monument to Lake county soldiers who died in the service of their country.

SIXTY thousand dollars have been raised for the establishment of a Universalist College at Akron, subscribed by the citizens of that place alone. The rest of the State has not been called upon yet.

MR. R. B. RUSSELL, a prominent citizen of Seneca county, Ohio, while out hunting for wild geese, and within thirty rods of his house, in getting over a fence accidentally discharged his gun, instantly killing himself.

THE Medina *Gazette* advocates the building of a *wooden* railway to Grafton—says they are cheap and practicable for short distances, cost only $5,000 per mile for grading, track laying and stock, and thinks the distance between the points named would cost only twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, as the grading is already done, and if built would be followed by an iron one, because it would demonstrate its necessity.

THE Circleville *Union* says: A shocking accident occurred at the saw mill of Messrs. Mader & Miller, in Salt Creek township, this county, the particulars of which are as follows: On Saturday morning, the 26th ult., Harvey Link, an employe of the above firm, while in the act of starting the mill, caught his foot on the carriage, and before the saw could be reversed, struck his leg just below the knee, severing it instantly from his body. A physician was immediately sent for, but before medical aid could be procured the wound had bled so profusely that he expired in about four hours. His remains were brought to the residence of Acker King, in this city, where funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lenker, the Lutheran minister, at 4 o'clock on Monday, and his remains were interred in Forest Cemetery. Mr. Link was a machinist by occupation, was formerly of Cincinnati, and for some time past has been in the employ of Messrs. Blandys, of Zanesville, Ohio, where he has a brother residing. He leaves a wife, whose residence is unknown.

THE members of the Ways and Means Committee did not consider the Funding bill on Saturday. The only portion of the bill which has been considered is that relating to the funding of the public debt. The Committee have agreed on the necessity of passing a funding bill, and, inasmuch as Secretary Boutwell is confident that the three class of bonds as provided in the Senate bill can be successfully negotiated, that part of the bill will probably be reported nearly as it passed the Senate. Concerning the last series, which allows greenbacks to be funded into a four per cent. bond, not only the Committee, but the members of the House generally, are opposed to this feature, as it is regarded in the light of a contraction of the currency. The statement sent hence that the Committee had decided to strike out the sections relating to the National Banks are without foundation. There are some half-dozen stock jobbers' and speculators' agents here, who are constantly manufacturing news, and sending it to Wall street for the purpose of affecting the gold market. The Committee do not know what action will be taken on the clause relating to the National Banks, but from the expressions that are daily received from the banking and commercial interests in different parts of the country, in favor of a uniform bond for banking purposes, exempt from all taxation, there seems little doubt but the Committee will report the bill in accordance with the expressed sentiments of the people, and the wishes of Secretary Boutwell. The Committee seem to have no idea when they will have this bill ready to report, as they are all absorbed in the Tariff bill, which is likely to occupy the time of the House for a week or ten days yet.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870. NO. 88.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Further Evidence as to the Insanity of the Prisoner—Interesting Letters Read.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

The interest on the seventh day of the McFarland case is unabated. It is noticeable that the number of ladies in the audience increases daily.

The first witness examined this morning was Nicholas St. John Green, who testified he was a member of the Boston bar; had been so for sixteen years. Remembered having been retained in proceedings in the *habeas corpus* brought by Daniel McFarland against Albert D. Richardson; the motion before the Court when he went into the case was to punish the father and mother of McFarland for contempt in not producing the children. Remembered having an interview with Richardson.

The Court stated that witness could not be allowed to state what Richardson had said to him.

Mr. Gerry offered to prove by witness that Richardson had supplied funds for litigation.

The testimony was ruled out as inadmissible, the defence excepting.

Mr. Gerry asked if witness had received any instructions from Richardson in relation to the case.

The testimony was excepted to.

Mr. Graham argued that the evidence was to show that Mrs. McFarland acted under the influence of Richardson, and that he was the whole cause of the alienation of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and that in the prosecution of the suit for the recovery of his children McFarland had to fight, not his wife but Richardson. It was important to the prisoner to prove the relations existing between his wife and Richardson, and to show that she was acting entirely under his influence. Her husband thought the recovery of his children would be followed by the return of his wife, whom he still loved, and Richardson was probably of the same opinion, and hence his efforts to keep the father from obtaining possession of the children. This woman was vibrating between the unholy love Richardson had enkindled in her bosom and natural affection for her children, and were the curse of Richardson not at her command she might have returned to her husband.

The Recorder ruled that the evidence proposed to be given was inadmissible.

Judge Hilton said as he understood the *habeas corpus* matter, a stipulation was entered into between the prisoner and his wife by which they agreed to separate, each retaining the custody of one child.

The witness Green further testified that at the time he saw McFarland at Boston the prisoner was, in his judgment, it not insane, at least in a fair way to become so.

Dick. Phillips, another member of the Boston bar, was the next witness. He testified he had been retained by Mrs. McFarland in the *habeas corpus* case; saw the prisoner in Court at that time. The judgment of the Court was the award of the custody of the two youngest child to Mrs. McFarland. The latter was dreadfully excited. Subsequently the prisoner sought out witness and insisted upon his hearing the sad story of his life and his domestic troubles. Witness was very much excited and appeared to be in a very irrational frame of mind. What particularly seemed to oppress him was that Richardson, his friend, had stolen his wife; his face bore all the expression of a man in extreme mental agony. Subsequently witness had another conversation with the prisoner of a similar character.

Judge Davis—Did you at any time suggest to the Court during that investigation that the prisoner was unfit to have charge of young children, being a crazy man?

Witness stated he never had; but in reply to a further question from counsel, stated that he had made such a suggestion to the senior counsel in the case.

John A. Wood testified he was a physician; knew prisoner well; made his acquaintance in '62; knew prisoner on the night of November 26, at his office; he remained about fifteen minutes; he was in a great state of agitation, his eyes glaring; he said, "Doctor, I have been roaming around; I have been looking for Richardson; I must have my boy!" He said he had the same terrible impulses to kill himself and his children before. Witness told him he must control that. He said he was afraid he could not. He gave prisoner two grains of morphine, equal to two hundred drops of laudanum. His pulse was up to 125. Prisoner said: "Richardson is going to take my wife away." Witness formed the impression that McFarland's mind was diseased, and that he was irrational. Knew McFarland from 1862; husband and wife appeared to be very fond of each other; knew of no difficulty between them before 1867; in the summer of 1865 they lived at Mr. Sinclair's house; witness was medical attendant of Mr. Sinclair's family. Mrs. McFarland became acquainted with Richardson at a reception at Mr. Sinclair's house, in '65; subsequently saw them meet at other receptions; prisoner was not present on any of these occasions. Saw McFarland in '65 at his (witness') office; he was much agitated and said his wife had left him, and that there was no occasion for it; his skin was hot, his pulse wild and he was very restless and agitated; his face was flushed; on that occasion he thought he was under great excitement and seemed to be suffering from congestion of the brain; witness prescribed for him; in '69 he prescribed morphine for him; prisoner was suffering from sleeplessness. Upon every occasion he saw McFarland the latter's conversation was his wrongs and his family troubles. His pupil was contracted, and that, coupled with his rapid pulse and sleeplessness, indicated cerebral disease. He took a walk with him on one occasion; the prisoner threatened to commit suicide; he said that in his dreams he saw his wife and children and longed to have them; he saw his wife in the embrace of Richardson; he dreamed he had Richardson by the throat. Witness would not have dared to give him a grain of morphine were it not for the abnormal excitement under which the prisoner was laboring; only in extreme cases is morphine administered. Saw him frequently in the spring of '69; some times he would come in the morning to his office and oftener late at night. Saw him frequently between the Spring of '68 and November '69, and during all that time his symptoms were the same. Witness and his associate, Dr. Miner, had consultations in regard to McFarland and formed the opinion that the prisoner had congestion of the brain, manifesting itself in softening of the brain and paralysis.

To Judge Davis—D stantly connected with prisoner by marriage. McFarland's symptoms became more pronounced approaching November. A man could not, in his judgment, live two weeks without sleep. McFarland's condition at the time he was in the habit of calling at his office for professional advice clearly showed his statements in regard to his condition were true. During the entire time he never knew his pulse to go below 110 and some times rose to 130. The prisoner is now laboring under the same disease as at that time, namely, distention of the vessels of the brain, permanent distention; his pulse is now 104. Prisoner could, in his opinion, during the years of '67 and '68, have been able to discharge his duties very imperfectly. Witness further testified that prisoner was, in his opinion, now in a worse condition in regard to organic disease than in '69; the symptoms may not be so violent, as he is quietless in a calmer frame of mind. McFarland was a very excitable man; could not say he was a man likely to become excited at trifles. He (witness) could not speak as an expert regarding insanity, but had had considerable professional experience with the disease. The prisoner's description of his symptoms was coherent; when he saw prisoner on the 24th he took occasion to tell his brother he needed to be taken care of.

Re-direct—Prisoner could have not been a reliable business man during '67, '68 and '69. It was possible the prisoner might recover, if the causes that produced the disease were removed.

The court then took a recess.

Upon re-assembling Maurice Madison, physician, testified prisoner was a patient of his in Boston, in 1867; saw prisoner on the night before the shooting, at his house; was in habit of frequently seeing prisoner in November; saw him on 26th about 7 P. M.; prisoner's object in calling upon him was to make known to him that Richardson was selling his property in order to go west and was about to take his wife and his little boy "Danny" with him; on that occasion he was more calm, quiet physically, than he had been for some time previously, but his mind seemed in a state of intense agony, and he said that sometimes he lost consciousness of his own identity, and thought that he was not McFarland. Remembered him saying, "My God, Doctor, he (referring to Richardson) is about to take away my little boy where I may never see him again." He seemed to be overwhelmed. Often met prisoner on the street, and he always referred to his domestic troubles. Witness regarded him as a monomaniac. When he spoke of his troubles his whole appearance changed, and he would become terribly excited.

Cross-examined—He first knew the prisoner in Boston; prisoner was not living at a Fourierite establishment. Witness boarded in the house with him. After he left Boston he went to Dartmouth College; met him in New York in '62. Never practiced medicine in New York. Prisoner was at his house the night before the shooting; on that night his appearance was very peculiar; he was more calm than usual, physically; the conversation turned principally to the prisoner's domestic troubles; his mental excitement was more intense than he ever witnessed; he did not say how he had ascertained that Richardson was about to sell his property; he said he was over to watch the house where his wife and Richardson were living, with Mrs. Gilbert, mother of Mrs. Calhoun; he was disguised while watching the house. Witness never prescribed for McFarland in this city.

Redirect—His object in watching the house was to get possession of his boy.

John E. Ellwood, an attorney, testified that he knew defendant quite well; saw him two or three days before the shooting, at his office; he was quite excited; he told him his wife was trying to get a divorce. Witness considered he was a monomaniac on the subject of his domestic troubles. Met defendant three or four times at the Park Hotel; McFarland first called upon him professionally to get him to commence an action. There were three counts in the complaint: first, for criminal conversation; second, for abducting his wife; and third, for abducting the children. When first met he gave witness a history of his troubles and told him how fond he and his wife were of each other, and how happy they were in the morning when he was going away; they came to each other in the evening and walk in the garden, their arms intertwined and picking flowers together; that on the morning of the day his wife left him she kissed him affectionately as he was going away, and he returned to find her gone. His mind was continually running on the subject of his troubles; he could not speak of his wife and children without crying, and when he alluded to Richardson he seemed to become intensely excited and think the press was arrayed against him and in favor of Richardson. Remembered McFarland having shown him an intercepted letter from Richardson to his wife. [A number of other letters were shown to witness, which he identified as having been shown him by McFarland.] Prisoner stated he got letters out of his wife's hands; he was quite excited when he talked about them.

Cross examined by District Attorney—Some delay was caused in commencing the action against Richardson in consequence of the difficulty of finding defendant. At that time witness did not think McFarland an insane man. Never had any acquaintance with Richardson or Mrs. McFarland. The amount sued for by McFarland was $40,000.

Re direct—Prisoner stated his object in going to Washington was to vindicate himself and show the world that his wife and Richardson were to blame and not he. He also observed he had lost a good deal of money trying to obtain possession of his children. McFarland would not settle the suit for money. Prisoner once told him a proposition had been made to him to settle for $10,000.

Counsel then read the following letters from Mrs. Sinclair to Mrs. McFarland:

Washington, January 21.—My dearest Friend: Mrs. C. read your letter to me this morning, and I am almost heartbroken for you. My dear, what are you going to do? Whatever you decide upon, of course your friends, your truest friends, will accept; but I do hope you will act with firmness, with decision. It seems to me that that one great effort is only a question of time, and the sooner it is made the better for you and your children. Do not for one moment harbor entertain that morbid idea that you are responsible for the life of one who is sure to break you down completely, and ruin, perhaps, your children if they continue to live with him. It will kill you to live this way, and you must not do it. These dear little boys must be taken care of, and who can do it but their own mother. My dear Ahby, I love you like a sister, or I should not write this. Anything that I can do for you, I will cheerfully do. Do not despair; you have health, youth and good friends, and all your friends, without exception, will support you. I have no doubt of your success on the stage, but should you find that too trying for your health, you can do equally well by writing. I think you are very modest in your own estimation. I think you write better than almost any one I know, and should you give your time to it, I have no doubt you will exceed any American female writer in a very short time. I must suggest one thing, and that is, to get "Percy" away from his father as soon as possible. It seems a long time since I left you, and I am quite ashamed of not writing to you before; but our time has been wonderfully filled up with Washington gaiety, and I am very apt, as you know, to neglect writing to my friends, when I feel certain that all is well. I have not been jealous, although you have written to Mrs. C. several times. I love her too much to be willing to give her more than half of what I would receive. Is she not good and charming? How is dear little "Danny?" I wish he could come to Mary's birthday, the 30th of March. Now, must come and bring "Percy." We may not be home before the 8th, but I don't dare write that home. Now, my darling, do write soon. I shall hope for something definite. Your devoted friend,

C. A. S.

Letter from Mrs. Calhoun:

Friday morning, Feb. 22.—My Darling Child: What can I say to comfort thee? My heart bleeds over thee. Would I could enfold thee forevermore, my darling. If it were not for Percy, I should take you away and keep you as soon as I go home. I do not suppose Mr. C. would let me keep him. My precious, you must make your decision. It is profanation for you to stay with that man. You will not! My woman ought to put her womanhood to open shame, as you have been forced to do for years. It is most cruel, most devilish. You cannot work; you cannot advance; you can make certain of nothing for yourself and children while you stay. There is no justice, no reason, no hope in your doing it. My darling, you will leave him scathless. The world is more generous than we think about these things. Every thoughtful man or woman will justify you, and you can shake off the shackles and work with free hands. It is dreadful to have you fight against such odds. I think you could live, yourself and "Percy," for what you earn now. If you can only be free, so that you can improve, your salary will increase. It is wonderful that you have been able to do anything, with your disabilities, and I do not think that now you may do so much. O, do leave him, my darling. It is so wrong that you should stay with him.

Friday Evening.—My darling, we have just received Mr. R.'s letter. I am so glad that you left M. Do not, I beseech you, return. Do not let any weakness of mercy possess you. It is happy that stroke has fallen, no matter what heartbreak comes with it. You could be glad that you suffer, if your suffering would keep you away from him. My darling, for whom I would die, do not so wrong your womanhood as to go back. You must not, shall not. When I come back you shall come to me and stay. I will have it so. I will come to-morrow, if you need me. Write me, my darling, all things. Even if you are distracted, write; it will calm you and help you. All my heart flows to you. I would help you, guard you, heal you, if I could. My darling, you cannot be misunderstood. I, a proud woman, tell you that only by leaving him can you justify yourself to yourself and the world of noble people. My darling, my money, purse and grief are yours forever. You will not hesitate to come to me, for you love me. This is a poor note. I have had to scrawl with my pencil what I have not had time to say in ink. To-morrow, when, if you're better, I will write you a better one. All my heart is yours. Let Mr. R. help you; he is good and strong; then come to me, my darling. I love you and sorrow for you.

Thine ever, LU.

The reading of the letters was listened to with breathless attention.

Frank P. Bennett, a clerk engaged in the office of previous witness, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Ellwood in relation to the excited manner of the prisoner.

John C. Miner, physician, testified he was acquainted with prisoner; on one occasion he opened a felon on the hand of prisoner and he said to him "Is it not painful?" and McFarland replied "Yes, Doctor, but it's nothing to the pain in my heart." Witness further testified to the excited manner and conversation of the prisoner on various occasions, when speaking of his domestic griefs. He regarded him a monomaniac. Witness recommended him to drink whisky, but prisoner would not consent to use it. Towards the end of the year '69 his excitement increased. He often said he dreamed of seeing his wife in Richardson's arms and of his taking the villain by the throat. Witness was of opinion at the time McFarland's illness would terminate in his death.

Witness was cross-examined by Judge Davis, and stated, when describing his symptoms, that the prisoner would talk coherently. He believed McFarland to be at present laboring under organic disease of the brain. It is possible for insanity to exist without the nervous system being affected.

Re direct.—He testified that whenever McFarland entered his office he examined his pulse and found it at an average of 110; has known it as high as 115.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

REMAINS EXPECTED.

The remains of Anson Burlingame are expected here on the 16th. The Union League Club has made arrangements to receive the body and have it conveyed to Boston, but no public demonstration is contemplated.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The East Conference of the M. E. Church to-day accepted the majority report from the Book Committee, relative to the investigation of the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern. The minority report was rejected—35 against 103.

DIAMONDS SEIZED.

Twelve thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were seized to-day from a passenger named Williams on board the Bremen steamship. The man Williams is suspected as a professional smuggler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The representatives of the English holders of Erie stock held a session to-day in reference to the litigation with Fisk & Gould.

Flags on public buildings were displayed to-day in honor of the anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday. The Henry Clay Club gave a ball in the evening.

Dr. John Bronson, charged with having given an overdose of morphine to James O'Neill, causing death, has been admitted to bail in $2,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John Step, residing in Butler county, Pa., hung himself on Monday.

—The steamer Holsatia, from Europe, arrived at New York last night.

—The receipts of fish at Toledo, Ohio, amount to about thirty-five tons daily.

—The negroes voted without interference at the New Jersey local elections yesterday.

—There is a prospect of a flood at Omaha, the river having risen six feet in as many days.

—Three colored men have been summoned as jurors in a case at Newark, N. J., to-day.

—Besides several doubtful deaths, there have been five suicides in as many days in Cincinnati.

—The Mannypenny distillery, nine or ten miles from Columbus, Ohio, was burned on Sunday night last.

—The Boston Trotting Association offers $25,000 in premiums for the June races at Beacon Park, Brighton.

—Walter Brown, carsman, has been appointed by the Navy Department instructor of rowing at Annapolis.

—The late Lloyd Mercer, besides other bequests, devised $240,000 to the Presbyterian University at Wooster, Ohio.

—A. T. Groendyke, of Davenport, Iowa, was knocked from a railway train near Rock Island, Ill., yesterday, and robbed of $4,500.

—The iron foundry of Knecht & Kempf, in Cincinnati, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. Loss probably $8,000; insured.

—At Dayton, Ohio, a boy named Harris, in running away from school, broke through an abandoned well and was drowned.

—The Delaware City flour mills, at Delaware, Ohio, were destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Loss $20,000. Insured for $15,000.

—In a billiard match at Chicago, Monday night, Frank Parker defeated John W. Cook in two hundred and ninety nine points in fifteen hundred.

—The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill consolidating the various educational funds in Cincinnati and therefrom to establish a University.

—Four prisoners, convicted by the recent Indian jury in Wyoming, passed through Chicago yesterday *en route* to the Michigan penitentiary.

—Ex State Auditor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, has disappeared after fraudulently negotiating $150,000 of State warrants, receiving $70,000 cash.

—The colored people of Memphis held a meeting at Greenlow Opera House, last night, in celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

—The explosion of a lamp caused a fire which destroyed the principal portion of Forrestville, New York, last Monday night. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—Chief Justice Chase has consented that the Richmond Mayoralty case shall go to the Virginia Court of Appeals. He says it properly belongs to the State Courts.

—The colored people of Nashville and Davidson county, Tenn., celebrated yesterday the anniversary of their benevolent societies, making a very imposing demonstration.

—The water in the upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers is higher than for nineteen years. It has begun to fall a trifle. Another break has occurred in the St. Anthony tunnel.

—A. E. Kroeger, alleged to be implicated in the defalcation of Mr. Sunsky, City Treasurer of St. Louis, has been released on $10,000 bonds. No new developments have transpired.

—About $70,000 worth of arms overdrawn by New Hampshire in 1864 and '65 have been returned to the United States Government, which takes them at the prices originally charged.

—George James, a prisoner in charge of an officer, jumped from a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, without receiving serious injury, it is thought, as he made good his escape.

—The State Council of New York, for political reform, adopted resolutions protesting against the appropriation of public money or property by town, city, State or National authorities for the endowment of Churches and convents, sectarian schools and institutions.

—Among the features of the celebration of the colored people of Cincinnati will be a wagon containing girls of the high schools representing liberty and the thirteen original States, another with negro boys picking cotton under the lash, and a third with an auction block and slave post.

—A Montana letter says: Five more bodies have been found terribly mutilated. It is supposed the persons were murdered by Arrapahoes, as tracks to the camp of some of the tribe, near by, were distinctly traced. Business is suspended and the people have resorted to the stockade through fear of an attack.

—The Fenian Congress in Chicago has been in secret session for two days and may continue for the balance of the week. There are about two hundred and fifty delegates present, many of them the oldest and sturdiest members of the brotherhood. The Congress is very reticent as to the future policy, but everything is said to be progressing well and harmoniously.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Case of Georgia—Southern Pacific Railroad—Sailors' Affray—Tennessee Affairs—Nominations—The Yarn Spinners—The Vice President a Father.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1870.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

It is stated by a prominent radical Senator that the members of his party are generally agreed to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill; and also to adopt in lieu of the original bill a measure proposed by Mr. Pomeroy as a substitute. This declares the State Government of Georgia provisional, and subject to various reconstruction acts of March and July, 1867. Further, it provides, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, that an election shall be held for members of the General Assembly of Georgia on the first Tuesday of September next, who shall organize on the 23d of September preparatory to the admission of the State functionaries now existing and the General Assembly shall cease on the 23d of November. It is thought that the bill will pass.

The Senate Republicans are unable to harmonize upon any other plan. The chief objection to the bill is that by applying the reconstruction laws to the election there will be disfranchised fully twenty thousand white men. It is very probable this feature will be changed to let all the white and black population vote. The effect of the bill is to vacate the former elections and also the seats of Hill and Miller.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Members of Congress from the Gulf States met to-night to consider the subject of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They agreed to support a charter making the eastern terminus at Marshall, Texas, with the right of other roads to connect at or west of Marshall, connecting roads to carry freight and passengers under arrangements mutually beneficial, and the gauge of the Texas and connecting lines to be five feet. The Gulf delegations will unanimously support the company most likely to build the road from Marshall to San Diego. Messrs. Sheldon, Sherrod, Pierce and Clarke were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

A SAILORS' ROW.

John Gibney, sailor of the United States steamer Santee, was killed on shore at Key West on the night of the 2d inst., and Edward Kelly and Richard Keegan, of the crew, wounded. A few of the men were given evening liberty, and Kelly and Shaw, another of the crew, became engaged in a fight. Gibney and Keegan attempted to separate them, when Shaw drew a razor, with which he killed Gibney and wounded Kelly and Keegan. Shaw was arrested by the civil authorities and held for a hearing.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was again before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. His testimony was that it was necessary, in order to preserve the peace, that he should be aided by the Federal forces. A. H. Boon will be the next witness. He claims to be an ex-Confederate officer, but now a Republican, and asserts that while a candidate for office his friends were prominent in the Ku Klux Klan, and he compelled to flee to Nashville.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Consuls: Edmund Johnson, of Kansas, at Basel; A. Jourdan, District of Columbia, at Seville; Hamilton Richardson, Wisconsin, at Ancona; Samuel T. Day, Florida, at Pieton; Wm. H. Faxon, Conn., at Curacoa. A. G. Long, U. S. Attorney for Louisiana; Geo. Lount, Receiver of Public Moneys at Prescott, Arizona.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Representatives Hoar, Brooks, Dawes and other gentlemen of Massachusetts, were before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on behalf of the yarn spinners of that State, remonstrating against admitting machinery free of duty for one year.

The committee did nothing with the Funding bill.

HE IS A FATHER.

Vice President Colfax became a father yesterday. To day he was congratulated by many Senators and friends on the addition of a son to his family.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to day. All the members were present except the Attorney General and Postmaster General.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the bill for the payment of claims of loyal persons who assisted in taking the census of 1860 in the late rebel States.

At 12:30 the Senate took up the resolution for a joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved its indefinite postponement, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when

The Georgia bill came up as the special order.

Mr. HOWARD moved the special order be passed over, in order to proceed with the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. Rejected—yeas 29, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Flanagin, Ferry, Hamilton (Texas,) Hamlin, Howard, McDonald, Morrill (Me.,) Morrill (Vt.,) Norton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Warner, Williams and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Cole, Davis, Drake, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton (Md.), Harlan, Harris, Howe, Howell, Johnston, McCreery, Morton, Pool, Pratt, Schurz, Spencer, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey and Yates.

The Georgia bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. POMEROY gave notice of an amendment declaring the existing State Government to be provisional and constituting the State of Georgia the third military district, and directing the election of members of the General Assembly and their assembling on November 23d, 1870.

Mr WILSON withdrew his amendment to make way for a further amendment by Mr. Williams to Mr. Pomeroy's amendment, fixing the election of members of General Assembly on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1872, and prohibiting any change in the clause of the State Constitution allowing the Legislature to change the time of election, by which the term of any officer might be extended beyond the regular time named therein; also requiring the consent of the Legislature to this legislation before it can take effect.

Discussion was carried on by Mr. TIPTON against any legislation for Georgia, which he held was already in the Union, and by Mr. HOWE in eulogy of the Republican party and in favor of the exaction of further conditions from the State before the accordance of representation in Congress, and without a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to defray expenses of Committee on education and labor in the investigation of the charges against the Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCHOFIELD: Amendatory of the Homestead act in favor of honorably discharged soldiers; also, to fix and establish the number of enlisted persons in the navy.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Election Committee, made a minority report of four members of the Committee in favor of Mr. Segar as Representative at large from Virginia.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Protest Against Sectarian Schools—Agrarian Outrages—The City of Boston Given Up as Lost—Ministerial Changes in France—The La Creuzot Strike—The Recent Fighting in Spain—Ecumenical Council at Rome.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—Five thousand nonconformist ministers waited on Gladstone recently, to protest against the sectarian clauses of the Education Bill.

Captain Lacon publishes a communication in the Pall Mall *Gazette*, in which he defends the officers of the American steamer Oneida. He says that since the order of the Council of August 4, 1868, it is doubtful if there is any rule of road at sea.

In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone moved that on rising the House adjourn until the 25th inst. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, said the Government was earnestly working to introduce a bill providing for a complete licensing system, which he hoped the House would be ready to pass soon after the holidays. Notice was given of various motions, among them one by Sir J. Parkington for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the recent losses of life at sea in connection with the loading and inspection of vessels. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted, after which the House adjourned for the holidays.

The underwriters commenced settling to-day for the steamship City of Boston as a total loss.

DUBLIN, April 12—Another agrarian outrage was perpetrated last night. A man named Kiernan, an overseer for Mr. Clark, at Holy Cross, Coven county, was assassinated. No clue to the murderers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.—Owing to the open rupture between the Republicans and Ollivier's Ministry, M. Segris has probably been appointed French Minister of Finance.

Thirty persons were arrested yesterday for having tried to prevent the police from tearing down revolutionary placards.

Yesterday during the review of the troops an unknown man created considerable disturbance in the crowd by shouting Vengeance against the Emperor. He was taken into custody. No arms were found on his person.

The answer of Count Daru to Cardinal Antonelli's note is expected to reach Rome to-morrow.

Efforts are being made to-day to persuade the Emperor to make some concessions in regard to the plebiscitum, but they met with no success, so the resignation of Count Daru is certain. The Corps Legislatif was announced that M. Segris had been appointed Minister of Finance, vice Buffet, resigned, and that M. Maurice Richard would assume the portfolio of public instruction, in conjunction with the department of public works, until a successor to M. Richard is chosen. It is officially stated that no other ministerial modifications are expected until the plebiscitum is voted on by the people. It is also said the Council should assemble to-morrow to adjourn until after the vote on the plebiscitum, which would be submitted to the nation between the 1st and 9th of May.

The International Society of workmen will take charge of the families of the men sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the riots at La Creuzot. The workmen struck at La Creuzot three nights of returning to labor. A gang of five hundred iron workers have gone from Fourchambault to Fourcer. On arriving there they entered a foundry and put a stop to work, but committed no violence.

The Emperor has appointed a commission to consider the status of ocean telegraphic cables, and report what, if any, obstacles there may be to their absolute neutrality.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12.—The losses in the fighting at Gracia, suburb of Barcelona, is not so light as represented. Of the insurgents nineteen are known to be killed and ten wounded. Besides these many wounded were taken home by friends and it is impossible to ascertain the number. The troops lost two killed and thirteen wounded. It is officially reported that the outbreak was not promptly headed by the proscription alone, but socialistic and partisan agitators were also at work to heighten the discontent.

Several Carlist chieftains have succeeded in entering Spain, and news of fresh insurrections is looked for.

ITALY.

ROME, April 12.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has published a sharp reply to the recent letter of the Bishop of Orleans.

The last chapter of the first schema of the dogma of Papal infallibility will be voted upon to-day. The opponents of the dogma will be required to vote in writing.

The Court of Rome has decided to forbid the clergymen of Spain taking the oath to the new Constitution.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The steamships City of Berlin, Manhattan and Lisbon, from New York, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—The steamer Rhein, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols for money 94@94¼; for account, 94¼@94¾. American securities firm: 82¾, 90¾; 65s, 90¼; 67s, 89¾. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28. Stocks firm.

PARIS, April 12—Bourse firm at 73 francs 72 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands 11¾d, Orleans 11¾d; sales 8000 bales. California white wheat 9s, red western 8s 5d@7 9d. Red winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Sugar 39s 9d. Receipts wheat last three days, 35,000 quarters, all American. Pork 94s. Beef 103s. Lard buoyant at 66s 6d. Cheese 71s 6d. Bacon 56s 6d for Cumberland cut. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 12.—Linseed cakes quiet and steady. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 8d@1s 8¼d. Fine rosin quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed quiet. Sugar nominal: No. 12, Dutch standard, on spot, 35s 6d@36s; do afloat, 28s 6d@ 29s. Tallow quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum declining at 51¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—Bonds opened firmer at 91¾@91¾.

HAVRE, April 12.—Cotton quiet.

NASHVILLE.

Memorial Convention in Honor of Gen. Thomas.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, April 12.—The memorial convention in honor of the late General Thomas met at the Capitol this afternoon. Soldiers and ex-soldiers of the Federal army from all parts of the State, together with citizens, friends of the great chieftain and large numbers of ladies, were present. The Representative Hall was beautifully decorated. The life-sized picture of deceased, which has of late become historical

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞@91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛@112¼.

IF Senator Kerr, of the Butler district, should not resign his seat, we trust that his Republican constituents will insist upon his being placed, next winter, upon the *Finance Committee* of that body.

WHEN the appropriation bill was first under consideration in the House, at Harrisburg, a motion was made to give a gratuity of $200 each, by way of extra compensation, to the officers of the House. We are glad to be able to state that but one of the Allegheny Representatives voted for this unjustifiable piece of extravagance.

THE plain and practical English of the Tennessee question is embodied in the annexed paragraph, from a Nashville letter:

"The Radicals have about given up all hopes of having the State remanded to the tender mercies of the bayonet, and are preparing to make the best of the situation, and reorganize the Republican party. It needs reorgaization badly, and more than all, it needs new leaders."

IT IS reported that the Georgia question will be disposed of in the Senate by repealing all previous legislation, touching that State, of a date subsequent to 1867, and providing *de novo* for its reconstruction from a provisional basis. This seems to be the only practicable way to a solution of existing difficulties, for which Congress and the people of Georgia are equally responsible.

A RESOLUTION passed the Senate last week, which had also passed the House six weeks before, provided merely for the continuance of the five per cent. income tax for the current year, that is, the tax for '69, which is now to be collected, and specifically applies to all official salaries, &c., mentioned in the old law—which are to be continued another year. The question of extending the income tax proper goes over, it is understood, until the general tax bill comes up.

AFTER some months, but not probably sooner, Attorney-General HOAR may retire from the Cabinet, to be succeeded, it is conjectured, by some Pennsylvanian. Two or three journals of this State, having Brewster on the brain, let no opportunity pass without urging our own late Attorney General for the Federal position. His own Credit Mobilier never undertook a more extraordinary contract than that. Let the President take any one else but him, and Pennsylvania will be satisfied.

WHILE the "railroad ring" were rushing through the House their projects to plunder the Sinking-fund of nine and a half millions of dollars, now pledged for the benefit of the creditors of the Commonwealth, the threat was held out over the heads of the Allegheny delegation, that if they voted against it, the bribe to the Monongahela Valley road should be struck out, and the rest of the bill passed over their heads. Messrs. White, Kerr and Humphreys *did* vote against it, nevertheless!

WHEN we refer to the queer stories which come from Harrisburg about one Kerr, our readers will understand that we mean the Senator of that name, James Kerr, chosen, in 1868, Senator from Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence counties. He is the Kerr of the Harrisburg story! Don't confound him with our own Representative, Mr. JOHN H. KERR, who is quite another sort of man, a faithful and respected Republican Representative. They don't tell such stories about him. It is Senator James, whom this cloud of curious gossip now envelopes! Can he shed any light upon it? If not, his enquiring constituents may profitably apply at Harrisburg.

THROUGHOUT the late session of our Legislature, an unpleasant duty was faithfully performed by two Representatives, to the great benefit of the Commonwealth. It was the duty of demanding the yeas and nays upon any and every question involving the expenditure of money, and the Representatives who made it their especial business to attend to it were WEBB, (Rep.) of Bradford, and BROWN, (Dem.) of Clarion. They made the members face the music on every occasion when practicable, and, only in this way, defeated more than one plundering job. Of course, they incurred the ill-will of every man who had a private axe to grind, but the people will appreciate their useful fidelity.

ONE of the leading Cincinnati journals, the *Commercial*, has become involved in a sharp fight with the Typographical Union, of that city. This Union is an association of compositors, for the avowed object of controlling other peoples' business. We once had one of them in this city; it has now gone where all bad things go. The Cincinnati Union is a vigorous and flourishing organization, but it was never yet able to control the *Commercial*, which has of late years repudiated its authority. But it now takes such an active interest in the current strike of the printers of the *Commercial*, aiming to improve the opportunity to subjugate that independent sheet, that the issue has come to be one with the Union, rather than with the striking workmen. In that view, we hope to see the *Commercial* come out ahead. Of the tyrannical interference of these Unions in the journalism of the country, the *Commercial* recalls a pertinent illustration, in this way:

Only a few weeks ago the President of the Typographical Union of the United States proposed to regulate the editorial conduct of newspapers throughout the country, by directing that compositors should strike against setting anything unfavorable to the cause of the telegraph operators who had struck.

INTERMEDIATE PENAL DISCIPLINE.

Philanthropic intelligence has been, of late, actively directed to the consideration of the penal restraint of crime. And an unquestionable progress is everywhere visible, in so tempering justice with mercy, punishment with prevention, corporal restraint with moral reclamation, correction for misdeeds with positive inducements towards a better life after the penalty has been paid, that the day is gone by forever when the imprisonment of a criminal marks the man as forever and hopelessly lost to society. Society is aiming now as well at the future recovery of a good citizen, as at the present exclusion of the convicted offender from that world with which he proves himself unworthy to associate.

The Prison Discipline Societies have done a good work, among all the peoples of Christendom. On the European Continent, in Great Britain and in this country, the reformatory question has gone hand in hand with the humane promptings of a higher civilization. The movement which found its first effective champion in Howard, for ameliorating the physical condition of the confined culprit, has developed, logically but not rapidly, into a wiser consideration for his moral deficiencies. Society was not so long in coming to perceive the essential error of a penal system which was wholly vindictive, and which was aimed quite as much at the punishment of the specific offense as at the prevention of its repetition by others, but it has taken nearly three generations before a thoughtful philanthropy has risen to the loftier duty of reclamation for the offender himself. We may justly congratulate society upon the clear evidences now visible, in the Christian world everywhere, that this duty is recognized and more and more faithfully upheld.

But we have much yet to learn. The best known systems of penal reform are *building*, but slowly, on broad and deep and yet simple and just foundations. All the statistics of crime concur in establishing the inseparable relation between ignorance and error, between intemperance of every sort and vice of every degree. A very large per centage of the offenders against society come under its ban, because they are simply unable to comprehend any moral obligations, because the sense of right or wrong has never been awakened, developed, cultivated, in their rational or their emotional natures, because, with them, mental darkness was always the twin-sister of a moral incapacity. Much the largest number of our criminals become criminals because they know no better, because, wholly uneducated, they know nothing of good except the faint promptings of a conscience which soon grows dull and is smothered by the evil growths of a humanity always prone to the earth. How rapidly they teach themselves in every wicked course, the records of our courts and prisons are strikingly in witness! This is painfully true of the lesser grade of offenders; the more dangerous class of crimes, and particularly those of a capital grade, are not so exclusively confined to the ignorant. Here, we look rather for the evil results of uncontrolled passion, than for the merely brutish obtuseness of a low scale of intelligence. We can easier make a good citizen out of the small thief, than we can with safety trust the homicide with personal freedom. We can instruct the one in the superior inducements of an honest life, but it would be very often a hopeless undertaking to qualify the other for a merited restoration to the liberty which he has forfeited. If we can thin out the small criminals from our jails and penitentiaries, educating them and preparing them by specific instruction for a career of usefulness as citizens, so that the smallest possible number of them shall again expose themselves to similar penalties, we should thus purge these institutions of the largest number of their inmates.

We must not only educate the ignorant prisoner, teaching him to read and write, and instructing his moral sense, but we must otherwise fit him for an honest life. We must instruct his hands as well as his heart and brain; give him knowledge of some honest calling, by which he can be preserved from future temptation into evil ways. We must encourage him directly and powerfully; we must satisfy him that society contemplates his personal good as well as its own; that he shall have fair play, a chance to live by honest labor; that every solid mark of improvement in his own moral state, and of a sincere resolution to amend his life when once more free, shall be appreciated to his credit; that he shall need only be just to himself, to his neighbors and to the laws, to be invested once more with the lost privileges at the earliest moment, and that society will no longer watch him with suspicion, but rather watch over him with a still parental care.

The Prison Discipline Associations of our own State have been active in this work. The penal legislation of Pennsylvania attests the efficacy of their labors. Our penitentiaries praise their deeds. We teach our prisoners to read and write, we give them moral instruction, we qualify them for mechanical occupations, and we reward them for good conduct under confinement, by a scale of reductions in the terms of imprisonment. It is not five per cent. of this class who fail to leave one of these institutions better citizens in every respect than when they entered its walls; it is perhaps because they have not improved enough by the instruction that a small percentage of them are again returned for fresh misdeeds. That a much larger percentage do not come back, is the satisfactory proof that all of this reformatory work has not been in vain.

As here, so in our sister States, philanthropy has discovered that it would be a hopeless task to grapple with crime, merely for its punishment and not for the moral and mental elevation and reclamation of the prisoner. Everywhere, the higher and wiser duty is seen, and acted upon faithfully. That it has successful results, is probable when we reflect that, in every State of the Union, the prison-bounds would need to be enlarged tenfold, to contain the ever refluent throngs of offenders, who had once left them no better men than when they were first immured. We know, and it rewards philanthrophy to see it, in the dwindling proportions of the second term of convictions, that at least that much of individual proclivity to crime has been wisely and effectively dealt with.

—But this article may be too long. We intended to have adverted earlier to a recent movement in Ohio, which cannot fail to commend itself to the favor of thoughtful people. It is proposed, there, to establish an "intermediate prison," a *House of Discipline*, to secure a more effective reformation of criminals, and graduating the penalties according to the turpitude of offenses. We quote a synopsis of the new proposition, from the columns of the Columbus *Journal*, which recognizes the decided weight of public sentiment in its favor. It says:

The government of the House of Discipline is to be vested in a board of three directors appointed by the Governor. The institution shall be located at that point where in the judgment of the directors the greatest inducements are offered and the greatest advantages to be obtained. When the building is completed under the superintendence of a board of directors, the Governor shall transfer to the House of Discipline from the Penitentiary such of the prisoners as by good conduct, obedience and industry, have merited a mitigation of the severity of their punishment. The Courts are also in this bill authorized to sentence criminals to the Penitentiary or to the House of Discipline as the previous character of the prisoner, the circumstances connected with his offense or probabilities of his reformation may seem to warrant. Authority is given for the transfer by the Governor from this institution to the Penitentiary of prisoners who manifest an incorrigible vicious disposition. The most ample provisions are made for the moral and intellectual training of the inmates and a complete and comprehensive system of classification is laid down in the bill. The system of rewards and punishments seems to be well conceived.

THE Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says:

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, Philadelphia *Age*, and the Pittsburgh *Commercial* are the only papers in the State, so far as we know, that sustain the Railroad Swindle. There is not a respectable country paper in the State that does not denounce the bill as an outrageous swindle.

THE COLORED VOTE.

In the last issue of the Sunday *Leader* was published an "interesting conversation" between an inquisitive reporter and George D. Weir, an intelligent colored man, chief waiter in the Monongahela House, on the political sentiments and convictions of the colored element of society since the adoption of the XVth Amendment. Mr. Weir, although by no means a representative qualified to speak for the great number of newly made voters, made use of several expressions—if he was correctly reported, and as he has made no contradiction, we presume he was—which have met with the disapprobation of all intelligent colored men, and the author is openly denounced for his unwarrantable and presumptuous language. We have received many well written communications on the subject, from among which we publish the following, from a colored citizen who can, with authority, speak for the intelligent members of his race:

PITTSBURGH, April 12th, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: There seems to be a vast amount of interest manifested by the "unterrified" in relation to the colored vote in this District. Some time since the *Post* told us of having interviewed some intelligent colored man, and in the last *Leader* we are informed that one of its reporters has been interviewing that very intelligent colored gentleman, Mr. George D. Wier. After an elaborate and somewhat flattering description of that gentleman's personal appearance, who is reported to have astonished the assembled literary talent of our most gifted newspaper men, with a superior banquet oration, the interviewer goes on to tell what Mr. Wier said. Among other things the gentleman is said to have given his opinion that there were certain reasons why a portion of the colored voters would vote with the Democratic party. Now I must say that either Mr. Wier's views regarding the masses of the colored citizens are not so intelligent as the *Leader's* reporter would have us believe, or else Mr. Wier is trying to mislead that worthy functionary. It is true some of the newly enfranchised say that they do not propose to "go it blind" for any party, but they do not think that by voting for the men who have labored so zealously to bring them out of bondage and place them upon the broad platform of political equality that they will be "going it blind." The black voters of this State are well aware that if they by any chance should vote the Democratic ticket they would be stultifying themselves, and this I am satisfied they will not do.

I have been identified with the colored people of this county for twenty-five years, and I claim to have learned something of their feelings in relation to the way they propose to cast their votes, and I am confident that if the Democracy should depend upon their support they will depend upon a broken reed, as in the next campaign but perhaps for all time to come. The best evidence that I have that the colored men will stick to the party who stood by them is their naturally greatful disposition. I do not think their worst enemy would accuse them of ingratitude, be their faults what they may. No, sirs, we have not forgotten John Brown, the martyr of the nineteenth century, who poured out his heart's best blood at the feet of a Democratic slave power for the cause of universal liberty. Nor are we likely to forget the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, whose bones now help to fill the rebel ditch in front of Wagner's frowning walls. Nor yet the myriads of immortal heroes, both black and white, whose bones whiten upon the battle fields of Virginia, and the territory of other States once blighted and accursed with slavery, patriots who sacrificed their lives that the Union might live and universal freedom prevail from one end of this broad land to the other.

The Democracy need not take comfort from the fact that some of the freedmen in the South voted contrary to their best interests. We are not situated as they were in the South. In many instances it was the black man's bread and butter against his principle, and I leave it to any impartial mind if the bread and butter would not have outweighed principle, even among an enlightened community, had the two been placed in the balance. I do not blame the freedmen for voting the Democratic ticket in the South. I hold that they were compelled to do so through a mistake of the Republican party, inasmuch as they had it in their power to confiscate enough of the land of the former slave owners to have given the head of each colored emancipated family enough land to till to have made him independent of his former master. The colored men in this State, I think, are willing to acknowledge that they are indebted to the Republican party. They owe the Democrats something, and I believe that I am uttering the sentiments of almost every one when I say that I think we can cancel both obligations by voting the Republican ticket—as long as the principles of that party are the same as they have been heretofore. Mr. Wier says he is not one of those who are for "party, right or wrong." Now, I cannot see how this is applicable to the Republican party, so far as we are concerned. It is true that "politics have not become the domain of perfect truth and absolute justice," and yet the Republicans have come as near fulfilling all promises made to the black race as could be expected by the most sanguine. Have they not always advocated equality before the law for all men? Have they not stood our steadfast friends, both in victory and defeat, and now, when they, by almost superhuman efforts, have gained the ends for which the party was organized, shall we, who have been most benefitted by their labors, desert their ranks? No, never! The whole civilized world are watching with breathless interest to see how the newly enfranchised citizen will wield the power of the ballot, and let us not disappoint our friends who have faith in us. For myself I believe that to say that any respectable number of the colored people will vote the Democratic ticket, is a gross perversion of the truth, and any colored man who would make such an assertion should be repudiated by his people.

As regards the ignorance of a portion of the freedmen who have emigrated to Pittsburgh, I have only to say that there are very few who do not know enough not to vote for the Democracy; and if there are any who are likely to be won over to the ranks of that party through ignorance, there are enough of us who do know our interests to see to it that they are properly trained, and by the help of God we pledge ourselves to so train them that they will not assist in resuscitating the dead carcass of the defunct Democratic party, neither now nor at any other time.

As to the *Post* ever becoming our organ, I have only to say that the millennium must come before that event is accomplished. The GAZETTE has never failed to defend us whenever occasion has offered, and has always been our organ, if we had any organ, and notwithstanding Mr. Wier's assertion that it is "too much for party, right or wrong," it is likely to continue to be our organ. It has manfully fought our battles, stood up for our rights when it was unpopular to do so, braved the storm of all opposition, and to-day no paper in this country has better right to rejoice in trimmph and none has higher claims to our gratitude, our confidence and our patronage. The intelligent colored people will acknowledge its advice and from past experience will accord confidence in its honesty, integrity and well meaning, while its loyalty and patriotism will never be questioned.

As regards our leaders, the people have not chosen any as yet. But our friends need have no fears that any one who would make use of many of the assertions claimed to have been made by the interviewed by the *Leader's* reporter will ever be likely to lead us. No, sirs. A man to lead the colored people of this district must be thoroughly radical, or else the colored people will never follow his lead.

I remain, with much respect, yours, &c., COLORED CITIZEN.

THE Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* is responsible for the following: "We found the following notice on Monday last. We give the phraseology *verbatim*, though forbear publishing the signature, lest it may prove of some benefit to the owner of the 'kaf.' 'Lost—a red kaf he had a white spot on one of his behind legs he was a she kaf I will give two shillens to Eanibodi wot will bring him hum.'"

THE Nova Scotia giantess and the "beautiful Circassian," who have been in comparative retirement since they were burned out of Barnum's, have arrived at San Francisco. They brought an earthquake with them.

Woman Jurors in Wyoming—Letter from Judge Howe.

We have from the first taken great interest in the experiment in Wyoming, of allowing juries to be composed of both men and women, and as we saw many contradictory statements in regard to the Wyoming juries going the rounds of the press, we wrote to the Hon. J. H. Howe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory, requesting him to give us his views as to the success of the experiment. We are pleased to publish the letter of Judge Howe, which is all the most sanguine friend of the cause could desire. The Judge, after writing the letter upon request, consented to its publication as written:

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, April 4th, 1870.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ult., in which you request me "to give you a truthful statement, over my own signature, for publication in your paper, of the history of, and my observations in regard to, the woman grand and petit jurors in Wyoming." I will comply with your request, with this qualification, that it be not published over my own signature, as I do not covet newspaper publicity, and have already, without any agency or fault of my own, been subjected to an amount of it which I never anticipated nor conceived of, and which has been far from agreeable to me.

I had no agency in the enactment of the law in Wyoming conferring legal equality upon women. I found it upon the statute book of that Territory, and in accordance with its provisions several women were legally drawn by the proper officers on the grand and petit juries of Albany county, and were duly summoned by the Sheriff without any agency of mine. On being apprised of these facts, I conceived it to be my plain duty to fairly enforce this law, as I would any other; and more than this, I resolved at once that, as it had fallen to my lot to have the experiment tried under my administration, it should have a fair trial, and I therefore assured these women that they could serve or not, as they chose; that if they chose to serve, the Court would secure to them the most respectful consideration and deference, and protect the gentleman is said to have given his opinion that there were certain reasons why a portion of the colored voters would vote with the Democratic party. Now I must say that either Mr. Wier's views regarding the masses of the colored citizens are not so intelligent as the *Leader's* reporter would have us believe, or else Mr. Wier is trying to mislead that worthy functionary. It is true some of the newly enfranchised say that they do not propose to "go it blind" for any party, but they do not think that by voting for the men who have labored so zealously to bring them out of bondage and place them upon the broad platform of political equality that they will be "going it blind." The black voters of this State are well aware that if they by any chance should vote the Democratic ticket they would be stultifying themselves, and this I am satisfied they will not do.

I have been identified with the colored people of this county for twenty-five years, and I claim to have learned something of their feelings in relation to the way they propose to cast their votes, and I am confident that if the Democracy should depend upon their support they will depend upon a broken reed, as in the next campaign but perhaps for all time to come. The best evidence that I have that the colored men will stick to the party who stood by them is their naturally greatful disposition. I do not think their worst enemy would accuse them of ingratitude, be their faults what they may. No, sirs, we have not forgotten John Brown, the martyr of the nineteenth century, who poured out his heart's best blood at the feet of a Democratic slave power for the cause of universal liberty. Nor are we likely to forget the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, whose bones now help to fill the rebel ditch in front of Wagner's frowning walls. Nor yet the myriads of immortal heroes, both black and white, whose bones whiten upon the battle fields of Virginia, and the territory of other States once blighted and accursed with slavery, patriots who sacrificed their lives that the Union might live and universal freedom prevail from one end of this broad land to the other.

The Democracy need not take comfort from the fact that some of the freedmen in the South voted contrary to their best interests. We are not situated as they were in the South. In many instances it was the black man's bread and butter against his principle, and I leave it to any impartial mind if the bread and butter would not have outweighed principle, even among an enlightened community, had the two been placed in the balance. I do not blame the freedmen for voting the Democratic ticket in the South. I hold that they were compelled to do so through a mistake of the Republican party, inasmuch as they had it in their power to confiscate enough of the land of the former slave owners to have given the head of each colored emancipated family enough land to till to have made him independent of his former master. The colored men in this State, I think, are willing to acknowledge that they are indebted to the Republican party. They owe the Democrats something, and I believe that I am uttering the sentiments of almost every one when I say that I think we can cancel both obligations by voting the Republican ticket—as long as the principles of that party are the same as they have been heretofore. Mr. Wier says he is not one of those who are for "party, right or wrong." Now, I cannot see how this is applicable to the Republican party, so far as we are concerned. It is true that "politics have not become the domain of perfect truth and absolute justice," and yet the Republicans have come as near fulfilling all promises made to the black race as could be expected by the most sanguine. Have they not always advocated equality before the law for all men? Have they not stood our steadfast friends, both in victory and defeat, and now, when they, by almost superhuman efforts, have gained the ends for which the party was organized, shall we, who have been most benefitted by their labors, desert their ranks? No, never! The whole civilized world are watching with breathless interest to see how the newly enfranchised citizen will wield the power of the ballot, and let us not disappoint our friends who have faith in us. For myself I believe that to say that any respectable number of the colored people will vote the Democratic ticket, is a gross perversion of the truth, and any colored man who would make such an assertion should be repudiated by his people.

As regards the ignorance of a portion of the freedmen who have emigrated to Pittsburgh, I have only to say that there are very few who do not know enough not to vote for the Democracy; and if there are any who are likely to be won over to the ranks of that party through ignorance, there are enough of us who do know our interests to see to it that they are properly trained, and by the help of God we pledge ourselves to so train them that they will not assist in resuscitating the dead carcass of the defunct Democratic party, neither now nor at any other time.

As to the *Post* ever becoming our organ, I have only to say that the millennium must come before that event is accomplished. The GAZETTE has never failed to defend us whenever occasion has offered, and has always been our organ, if we had any organ, and notwithstanding Mr. Wier's assertion that it is "too much for party, right or wrong," it is likely to continue to be our organ. It has manfully fought our battles, stood up for our rights when it was unpopular to do so, braved the storm of all opposition, and to-day no paper in this country has better right to rejoice in trimmph and none has higher claims to our gratitude, our confidence and our patronage. The intelligent colored people will acknowledge its advice and from past experience will accord confidence in its honesty, integrity and well meaning, while its loyalty and patriotism will never be questioned.

As regards our leaders, the people have not chosen any as yet. But our friends need have no fears that any one who would make use of many of the assertions claimed to have been made by the interviewed by the *Leader's* reporter will ever be likely to lead us. No, sirs. A man to lead the colored people of this district must be thoroughly radical, or else the colored people will never follow his lead.

I remain, with much respect, yours, &c., COLORED CITIZEN.

THE Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* is responsible for the following: "We found the following notice on Monday last. We give the phraseology *verbatim*, though forbear publishing the signature, lest it may prove of some benefit to the owner of the 'kaf:' 'Lost—a red kaf he had a white spot on one of his behind legs he was a she kaf I will give two shillens to Eanibodi wot will bring him hum.'"

THE Nova Scotia giantess and the "beautiful Circassian," who have been in comparative retirement since they were burned out of Barnum's, have arrived at San Francisco. They brought an earthquake with them.

A Raid on the Coreans.

A good deal of surprise and wonder have been expressed by close observers of the fitting out of the frigate Colorado and the corvettes Alaska and Benicia, ordered to the Asiatic squadron under Rear Admiral John Rodgers, in noticing the unusual number of light Dahlgren field guns, with their carriages, with which these ships have been furnished by the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. More than twice the customary number of these guns have been issued to these vessels, so that they may be able, if necessary, to put ashore two full batteries to support any movement on land undertaken by the sailors and marines of the squadron. In addition to this formidable armament for operations on land, the Navy Department has ordered the issuance of a full complement of the new Remington breech loading arms, both muskets and pistols, for all the crews—thus placing them on a footing superior to that enjoyed by any body of sailors in the world. Under favorable circumstances, Admiral Rodgers can throw ashore from his united squadron between six and eight hundred splendidly armed men, supported by two or three batteries of powerful field pieces—12 and 24 pounder howitzers and rifled guns.

Before Admiral Rodgers' cruise is up, he will no doubt have occasion to try issues with the wild barbarians in the islands of Corea and Formosa. The natives of the former island have never yet been chastised by civilized nations, and they greatly need to be taught a lesson concerning the rights of hospitality, and the propriety of refraining from piracy and murder. It will be remembered that the American bark General Sherman was captured by the Coreans three or four years ago, and the crew probably murdered, as no trace could ever be found of them by an American man-of-war that subsequently visited the island for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of the bark.

At that time the Coreans informed the naval officer in command that if he wanted any explanation or apologies for outrages committed against the "outside barbarians," he had better come ashore and demand them. As he had a comparatively small force at his disposal, he did not venture to chastise them for their crimes against humanity, nor for their insolence, but sailed away, to await a better occasion to give the pirates a salutary lesson. Other nations have attempted singly to get some satisfaction from these barbarians, but without avail. An English man-of-war threw a small body of men on the shore and were badly handled by the natives. It also sailed away without obtaining any results. So dangerous is it for merchant ships to pass near Corea that they give it a wide berth, and nothing has yet been done to bring the natives to their senses. Now the Great Powers in the East are determined to unite and make a descent upon the coast, and give the Coreans a sound thrashing.

The English, French, American, Dutch and Russian squadrons will unite in the expedition. A body of French and English infantry will be detailed from China and Japan to act with the allied sailors and marines. Five thousand or more men will be landed, and one or two pitched battles will doubtless bring the Coreans to terms. There are several large cities in Corea, and one or two of these will doubtless be captured and destroyed in order to instill terror among the ranks of the haughty savages. After that we shall unquestionably demand that two or more ports be opened to commerce, and precautions will be taken to keep down piracy hereafter. We shall hear of lively events in that far off country, and we predict that the American flag will be carried with all its ancient honor and glory by the side of the Russian, French, English, and Dutch, in the hottest place of the conflict.

THE United States Government has allowed the claim of $1,700, presented by the South Kentucky Fair Ground Association, at Glasgow, for damages committed by the army during the war.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LONES' IMPORTED SOAPS, in ½ pound and pound bars; LONES', LUBIN'S and RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES H. AIKINS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. It operates upon the liver, but not violently like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of producing a sudden flow from that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its healthful condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without irritating or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit, who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sufferings in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

Iron and Wood Working

MACHINERY.

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING.

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.

A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY,
D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, JARED M. BRUSH,
JAMES ROWEN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.

THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.
ap11:v70 wwf

COAL! COAL!

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

THE AMENITIES of a contested election in Ireland have frequently tested the descriptive powers of the tourists, the novelist, and the humorist. The theme is now attempted by the newspapers; and, in respect to the recent election of Mr. Horn, *The Tipperary Advocate* states that the following bill of expenses has been since presented to his treasurer:

TIPPERARY, March 11, 1870.

	£	s.	d.
Jim F——r, Mob Conductor and Bothem Boy, &c., &c., to Denis O. Heron's election conductor, Dobter for the following work, and *murdher* done, on the day of polling, February 26th, 1870:			
To 3 shouts at 2d. per shout	0	0	6
To three hurrahs for Heron at 3d each	0	0	9
To 4 screeches at 3d. each	0	1	0
To 3 bounces in the air at 3d each	0	0	9
To hitting a voter for Mr. Kickham a welt of a dead cat, which I spent five hours killing the night before	0	2	0
To making a prod at and giving two strokes of a wattle to one of Mr. Kickham's supporters, for which I got a most awful battering from the Kickhamists	0	3	9
To gripping one of Kickham's party by the windpipe or throttle, for which I got a slap of a cork over the left ear, leaving me since in care of a doctor	0	6	7
To striking a voter *over* the head, which knocked his hat off, with a brickbat which I dragged from an old chimney	0	1	4
On the declaration of the poll, when Heron was *not* declared elected by a majority of 4, I took a fit of hurrooing, shouting, screeching, leaping, roaring, bouncing, smashing windows, dashing into whisky shops, swallowing half gallons of porter, skelping glasses of whisky, rowling policemen, leathering soldiers, until I found myself nearly dead in the lock-up the following morning, and had to pay one shilling fine	0	10	11
Total	£1	7	7

P. S.—If this Bill is not paid before Patrick's Day, *Be Herrings* there will be bad work on the head of ——

JUSTICE BRADLEY will participate in the Legal Tender case, notwithstanding all stories to the contrary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

131 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.

mh30

READ THE PRICES

AT

JAMES HOAG, JR'S,

174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.

At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, a b rgain.

At 15 cents, FINE WHITE PAPERS.

At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.

FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.

YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 45 cents.

WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.

ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,

No. 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

mh15-w

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED

This Season.

AT 40 CENTS,

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS,

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings AN EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.

Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.

AT 20 CENTS,

MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.

AT 25 CENTS,

MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.

LADIES' AND MEN'S

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

mh22

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

AT

Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET

mh12

1870. 1870.

SPRING.

C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

mh30

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

REGISTERED BONDS,

having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.

These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

on:v63

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS

266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. jan28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 22 Cents,

DOUBLE WIDTH

COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS.

A Great Bargain.

At 25 Cents,

Double Warp Poplin Alpacas,

EXTRA WIDE.

At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Light and Dark Prints, extra good.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

GREY KENTUCKY JEANS.

A Decided Bargain.

At 5c., Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 37 1-2c., good 6-4 Table Linen
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Linen Crash.
At 18 3-4c., Damask Towels, a bargain.
Lace and Damask Curtains,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, &c.,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. H. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lech, John Floyd, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

Money rather more active at 6@7 on call. Considerable difficulty was experienced in lending gold to day and some parties had to borrow money to carry their gold, instead of having it carried as usual in the room. This undoubtedly stimulated the demand for money.

Sterling heavy at 8⅞@9. Some few bankers have a large supply of cotton bills on hand which they do not offer.

Gold lower, chiefly in consequence of a leading banking firm shifting a portion of their gold on the shoulders of the Gold Ex. The price opened at 113⅜, touched 113⅝@113¾ and closed at 113⅝@112⅞. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. Clearances $103,000,000.

Governments lower, but closed steady. Coupons of '81, 114@114¼; do '62, 111⅞@111¾; do '64, 110¾@110¼; do '65, 110¾@110⅝; do new, 108⅞@109; do '67, 109¾@109⅝; do '68, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾; currency, 6s, 111¾@112¼.

State bonds dull and steady. Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 59¾; new do, 53¾; old Virginias, 70; new do, 69; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do, 22¾; Louisiana Levee 6s, 70¾.

Railways dull, but generally steady. St. Paul was exceptionally active, and a strong fall in Canton was the feature of the miscellaneous list. Express shares were neglected.

Canton, 67; Cumberland, 32¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 10¼; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 13; Adams Express, 61½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 70; American Express, 38¾; United States Express, 42½; Pacific Mail, 36⅞; New York Central, 92⅝; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 25½; do. preferred, 47½; Harlem, 130; Reading, 99¼; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 87½; Illinois Central, 141; Pittsburgh, 100½; Northwestern, 73½; do. preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 91⅜; New Jersey Central, 104½; St. Paul, 60¼; do. preferred, 74; Wabash, 48¾; do. preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 39; do. preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 114; do. preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Dubuque, 108¾; C. C. & I. C., 17¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Frank lin, 6; Quincy, 17.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $80,682,523; currency, $2,407,043; general balance, $83,261,939.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 12, 1870.

Quotations as received by Phillips, Mertz: Gold, 113⅛; Silver, 110; Eighty one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 110⅝; do. 1865, Consols, 109; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 105; Adams Express Company, 61½; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 38¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 99¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 91; Chicago & North Western, 74; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85½; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE.

	Large	Small.
London, per £	$5,58	$5,65
Paris, per franc	21¾	24
Berlin, thaler	82	84
Frankfort, florin	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James G. Straub & Co. Gold: 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111¼; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 110⅜; Ten-Forties, 106; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1868, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, 90¾; Cy Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior —.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 12 1870.

While there is but little if any change to make in quotations, as compared with yesterday, the market nevertheless was hardly as strong, and while there is an almost entire absence of anything like speculation, operators generally are inclined to be bearish. While it is generally conceded that oil is *cheap*, there are not a few who are inclined to the belief that it must go lower, and that it is not healthy or a safe investment to either manufacture or speculate at present prices. And the fact that the production is again increasing, adds strength to the impression above referred to, and it is generally predicted that the average for this month will be larger than that of last month. The time has now arrived when our refineries should all be in full operation—when our shipments should be 4,000 bbls per day, instead of 1,000, and while we are in hopes that an improvement is near hand, it must be confessed that the indications at present are not very encouraging. The old obstacle, and it is a very important one, still stares us in the face. Crude continues much higher relatively than refined, and notwithstanding the recent reduction, freights to the seaboard are still too high to admit of Pittsburgh successfully competing with other rival points. This is to be regretted; but such is the case, and there is nothing to be made by attempting to disguise it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made one step in the right direction, and if this was only followed by another, it would be of great benefit to the trade.

CRUDE

Market very quiet and hardly as firm, though there is no quotable change in quotations. Spot or seller this month may be quoted at 11¾@11¾. Offer to buy sellers option June to December at 12; also, June to September at 12; offer to buy seller 60 days at 12, and offers to sell it at 12¼. Buyer all year, nominal at 14@14¼.

REFINED.

Rather weak, and compared with yesterday, prices are a shade lower: April, 25¾; May, 26; June, 26¾; April to December, 28; May to December, 28¾; buyer all year, 30@30¼.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

D. Bly Jr. & Co., on account W. S Thompson; F A Bates 364, on account O C & A R R; Brilliant Oil Works 2,160, on account Lockhart, F & Co.

Total ..... 2,544 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. V. R. R.

J. A. McKee 250 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works 492 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 742 bbls.

SHIPMENTS EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 198 bbls ref. oil to A. K. McHenry, Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 55 bbls benzine, to A. R. McHenry, Phila.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 12—The market and business with this fine weather are a little more animated, but in no wise active. Great falls S bleached muslins are reduced from 12 to 11½c, do M from 13 to 12½c, do A from 13½ to 13c, and Lyman D ¾ brown from 12¾ to 12c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 12, 1870.

Business, generally, is fairly active and steadily improving, and it begins to look now as it we would yet have a good spring trade. Provisions market considerably stronger and more active and prices are tending upward, and as might be expected, the demand is improving, as buyers are becoming impressed with the belief that prices have touched bottom. All kinds of grain is scarce and firm, and notwithstanding buyers are apprehensive that prices are not likely to go much higher, the demand is fully up to the supply. For groceries, the demand is reported more active and most of the leading houses have about as many orders as they can attend to. The fine weather and improved condition of the country roads is increasing the country trade, and country merchants are now busily engaged in laying in supplies for the summer. Eggs are dull and dropping with continued large arrivals and a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 6@6¼; Pots 7¼.

APPLES—Are selling at $2,50@3,50 for fair to good and $4@4½ for prime to extra—most of the sales within the range of the first named quotations.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 37@40, while common is in good supply and dull.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bbl, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 13; Hamburg, 15½; factory, 16; Ohio Goshen, 16½@17, and York State Goshen, 17 @18.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is some inquiry on wood account, and sales are being made at 23, for 100 barrel lots, and 25@25½ in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@91 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and unchanged. We continue to quote Apples at 6½@7¼c. Peaches 7¼@8¼c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 15@16c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—Continue dull, being offered freely at 20, while buyers do not want to pay over 18 or 19.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5½ for spring; $5¾@6¾ for winter, and $7@7¾ for fancy brands Rye flour, $6.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and higher, though millers claim that they cannot afford well to pay an ad vance, as there is no change in flour. We now quote at $1,12@1,16, for fair to prime red. Oats more active and firm, but unchanged; sales in lots of 9 car loads, at 51@53— sales in store at 55. Corn is scarce and firm, and in demand; sale 1 car prime shelled at 90, and prime car may be quoted at 85. Rye—sale 1 car to arrive at 90, buyer furnishing sacks. Barley—offerings continue light, but the same is true of the demand, as the malting season is at hand. We now continue to quote spring at 85@90, and fall at 90@95.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond market, at $17@25, as to quality—an advance.

HOMINY—$6@6¼ per bbl.

HUSKS—2¾@3c.

LARD OIL—Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1 at $1,27@1,30.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

POTATOES—$2,50@2,75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Are in fair demand at 40— sales in store at 45.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and a little excited, and prices are higher. Shoulders 12½c in bulk, and 13¾ for sugar cured; ribbed sides 15¾; clear sides 17; sugar cured hams 17½@17¾. Dried beef, 20. Lard, 16¾ in tierces, and 17¾ in half bbls and kegs.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,00 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of clover seed at $9½, and timothy at $6. Flaxseed, unchanged at $2,15, and market bare.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,65@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton lower; 1,200 bales middling uplands at 23¾c

Flour heavy and declining; receipts 1040, sales 6,900 bbls at $4,50@4,45 superfine State and western; $4,60@5,25 extra State; $4,55@5,35 extra western; $5,10@6 white wheat extra; $4,75@6 round hoop Ohio, $5@6,75 extra St. Louis; $6@8 go dcommon to good Genesee. Including 1,600 extra western $4,60-@5 flour more active; 550 bbls at $4@5 Corn meal quiet.

Whisky is heavy and lower; 400 bbls western $1,01½@1,02; free, closing at outside figures.

Wheat ½@¾c lower with more doing; receipts 20,000, export 92, 000. sales 1,000 bush No. 2 spring $1,05@1,10; No. 2 do $1,06@1,12; red winter $1,15@1,15½; No 1 do, $1,18; for winter red Illinois, $1,35 for white Michigan, $1,20@1,23 for winter red and amber western, and $1,40@1,50 for white California. Rye quiet, with sales of 1500 bush western on private terms. Barley malt dull. Barley dull, with sales of 500 bush two rowed State at 74c and 370 bush Canada at $1. Receipts corn, 2000 bush—corn dull and heavy, with sales of 24,000 bush at $1,06@1,08 for new and mixed western, $1,01@1,04 for new white western, $1,11@1,12½ for new yellow Jersey and Southern and 90@98c for New Orleans mixed. Receipts of oats, 2270 bush—oats dull and heavy, with sales of 17,000 bush at 58c for western in store and 64@6 c for Ohio and State. Rice active, with sales of 500 bags Carolina at 6¾@6¾c. Sugar active; 1,000 hhds at 9¼@9⅝c for Cuba, 9¾@10¼ for Porto Rico, 500 boxes Havana brought 9¼@9¾. Molasses dull; 450 hhds 59c, alloyed, 55½ @56c, Porto Rico. Hops quiet at 15@26c for American. Petroleum quiet; crude 14¾c, refined 26½@26¾c. Linseed oil is dull at 86@88 in casks. Turpentine very quiet at 47@47¾c. Pork steady; 975 bbls, at $7,75@27,87; mess $9,75@22 for prime, and $23,50 for prime mess; also 1,500 bbls mess, seller April, May and June, $27,75@27,80. Beef steady; 100 bbls new plain mess $10@15c, $14@17,50 new extra mess. Lerce Beef firm; sales 25 tierces at $26@28 for prime mess; $28@30, India mess. Beef Hams steady; sales 200 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut Meats firm; sales 350 pkgs at 10¾@12c for shoulders; 14¼@16c, hams; middles steady with sales 90 bxs at 13½c for Cumberland cut; 14¾c, short ribbed. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 400 tcs at 16@16½c for steam; 16@16½c, kettle rendered. Butter in fair demand at 14@22c for Ohio Cheese firm at 14@16½c. Freights to Liverpool are firm; shipments are reported at 7½ cent. 25,000 bush wheat per steamer at 3¼d.

Latest.—Flour closed steady with a moderate demand for medium and low grades, while fancy and high brands with sales No 2 spring at $1,05@1,10 for Chicago and Milwaukee, and $1,20@1,22½ for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats unchanged at 58c for western in store. Corn dull at $1,06 @1,08 for new mixed western. Pork dull; sellers mess at $27,75 cash or April or May; buyers at $27,50@27,62. Beef in fair demand and unchanged. Cut Meats D; 1 case o cloth, Oliver McClintock & Co; 2 bxs h ware, Logan, G & Co; 30 do soap, W M Gormley; 30 do cheese, 25 do starch, W Miller & Co; 10 do do, Arbuckle, McCollough; 40 do do, N J Braden; 1 box seeds, W D Coop r; 25 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 12—35 bbls tar, Leo Oppenheimer; 38 bush potatoes, R Skillin; 1 bbl eggs, L J Blanchard; 2 bxs do, E Heazleton; 2 do do, J S Patterson & Son; 11 do do, 4 do butter, T Semple; 10 pkgs bagging, Linney S & E; 2 boxes tools, J Godfray; 80 bags corn, Meanor & Harper; 3 bbls eggs, F Schnidt; 6 bbls oranges, 3 bbls butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, 2 bbls onions, 1 keg onions, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bag onions, 1 do c seed, Baiggerman 5 O'Brien; 26 bags potatoes, 2 do shorts, Bricker & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro; 3 do do, Wm Hastings; 1 do do, F Kober; 100 bbls flour, Segmeyer & Co; 1 lamp, 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 50 do do, J J Petit; 100 do do do, 1 car E corn, Shoemaker & Lz 1 car mall, G Ooer; 18 boxes tobacco, A Shaub; 5 cks baloon, 50 tcs hams, Dailey J & T; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 box samples, A Shaub; 12 pkgs spring beds Zink & A; 12 do do, 1 box wood in shape, H Berger; 2 cks shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 15 bbls whiskey, Dillinger S; for 1 cx do ondra, Mc; 1 hhd tobacco, 10 bbls whiskey, F Anderson; 198 bags meal, Keil & K.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD, April 12—1 car iron ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 6 do do 1 do, Jones & Le'y; 1 carboys acid, Riddle & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Rinehart & S; 22 cases tobacco, H Haworth; 6 do do, Dunlevy Bros; 5 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 20 hf bbls fish, Schomaker & L; 80 do herring, Johnson & C; 5 pails tobacco, Box do, Rodgers & C; 5 tubs, 10 bxs do, W A McCune; 40 cases do, Haworth & D; 4 sks 1 seed, Head & M; 1 box flax, H Gerwig & Co; 2 bbls bacon, W H Graff & Co; 26 sks potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 47 do do, 14 do rye, 2 do do, 1 basket eggs, Robb & H; 8 sks rye, 15 do onions, J Kirkpatrick; 4 bbls o meal, 19 do barley, Watt, L & Co; 1 bbl do, P Duff & Son; 40 bbls 1 oil, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car s paper, H T Collins; 1 car pig iron, 1 bbl eggs, 2 do onions, Day & Co; 24 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 1 bbl oil, 1 do molasses, 1 do c fice, Strieker & Co; 9 sks potatoes, H Riddle; 16 sks beans, J Woodworth & D; 15 jugs molasses, 1 pail butter, Wm Stewart; 6 bxs butter, Bruggerman & O; 130 hf bbls fish, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bgs d apples, 1 do beans, Read & M; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 6 do do, B Rosenbaum; 1 do potash, Park Bro & Co; 4 pkgs tobacco, 5 butts, 2 bxs do, T J Blackmore; 1 keg lard, 1 bbl butter, 1 sk rags, 3 bbls eggs, 2 do apples, 1 bx butter, Head & M; 9 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 1 do eggs, H Rea Jr; 1 do f seed, P Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 13—1 car flour and feed, in sacks, Houck, J & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 5 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 2 bbls butter, W H Graff & Co; 14 sks rags, 14 reams paper, Godfrey & Co; 7 kgs butter, Dilworth, H & Co; 1 bbl butter, S B Floyd & Co; 1 box tobacco, Carter, M & Co; 6 sks onions, 1 do apples, Meanor & R; 2 bbls timothy seed, H Rea Jr; 4 do eggs, 1 tub butter, 25 sks onions, 2 bbls do, Woodworth & D; 1 bbl butter, S Devol; 5 do s iron, J Jones; 3 casks, Gruhl and Ziegler; 1 car W H Graff; 3 bxs books, A H English; 7 tubs butter, Canfield & K; 3 bxs butter, 4 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O; 35 bbls 1 oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 50 do do oil, Davis & Chambers, & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Haworth & D; 1 case o cloth, Oliver McClintock & Co; 2 bxs h ware, Logan, G & Co; 30 do soap, W M Gormley; 30 do cheese, 25 do starch, W Miller & Co; 10 do do, Arbuckle, McCollough; 40 do do, N J Braden; 1 box seeds, W D Coop r; 25 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 12—1 box mdse, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 7 kegs butter, Coe, H & Co; 1 bbl mdse, Wm Howard & Co; 8 bbls hops, Park & D; 1 box mdse, Fahnestock & B; 1 box butts, Whitmore, W D & Co; 2 doz riddles, 5 boxes tools, Linney S & E; 2 boxes tools, J Godfray; 80 bags corn, Meanor & Harper; 3 bbls eggs, F Schnidt; 6 bbls oranges, 3 bbls butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, 2 bbls onions, 1 keg onions, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bag onions, 1 do c seed, Baiggerman 5 O'Brien; 26 bags potatoes, 2 do shorts, Bricker & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro; 3 do do, Wm Hastings; 1 do do, F Kober; 100 bbls flour, Segmeyer & Co; 1 lamp, 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 50 do do, J J Petit; 100 do do do, 1 car E corn, Shoemaker & Lz 1 car mall, G Ooer; 18 boxes tobacco, A Shaub; 5 cks baloon, 50 tcs hams, Dailey J & T; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 box samples, A Shaub; 12 pkgs spring beds Zink & A; 12 do do, 1 box wood in shape, H Berger; 2 cks shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 15 bbls whiskey, Dillinger S; for 1 cx do ondra, Mc; 1 hhd tobacco, 10 bbls whiskey, F Anderson; 198 bags meal, Keil & K.

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—The New Orleans *Times*, of Tuesday, gives the following particulars of the killing of Robt. Allen, pilot of the Pauline Carroll. About four o'clock yesterday a. ernoon, a difficulty occurred at the corner of Baronne and Common streets, between Messrs. John Vandergriff and Robt. Allen, pilots of the Pauline Carroll, in which the latter was shot three times in the breast with a Colts navy revolver, and mortally wounded. He retreated down Baronne street perhaps half a square, and fell, supposed dead. Mr. Vandergriff, after reaching the corner of Baronne, Allen knocked Vandergriff down. It was at that time he drew his revolver and fired. About twenty minutes after the shooting occurred, Mr. Allen was taken in a baggage wagon to the Charity Hospital. He expired very shortly after his arrival. Mr. Vandergriff was at once arrested and lodged in one of the upper cells of the Central Station. He does not pretend to deny the shooting, but claims to have done it in self defense. Both persons are men of standing, and the fatality of their being cousins makes it exceedingly painful to their friends.

—A Louisville dispatch says: "In the chancery suit of Capt. J. M. Mantin and others, of the steamer St. Charles, against the Mail Line Company, owners of the steamer Lytle, for twenty-five thousand dollars, as damages, for the loss of property of assistance rendered the Lytle while burning, and gained by the pilots on the 6th of April, 1869, a petition for a forfeiture was filed by the defendants on Saturday. The Chancellor overruled the petition, to which the defendants except.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday, says: "Capt. John Woodburn has contracted with Dumont for the machinery for another side wheel packet, for the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, consisting of a Murry of four double fire bullers, 37 inches in diameter and 24 feet long, with concave heads, similar to those he manufactured for the Natchez. The cylinders are to be 20 inches in diameter, with 7 feet stroke."

—The Memphis *Sun*, of Friday, says: "The Captain of the steamer Lorena was arrested yesterday for refusing to move up his boat, which was lying alongside the G. W. Cheek, and in such a position that it was impossible for the G. W. Cheek to cook.

—At Nashville, Messrs. Overton & Harman have sold the Newsboy to Messrs. Dozier & Kibor, for $5,000. She will be used by her purchasers in the towing business.

—The Muscatine tried to go through the locs at Lake Pepin on Saturday, but couldn't. It was supposed, however, that the lake would be open by to-day.

—The Bellevernon arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday from New Orleans, having made the round trip in 18 and 18 hours—the best time of the season.

—The Juniata left Cincinnati on Sunday with a goodly number of passengers and a fair amount of freight.

—The Ida Stockdale recently collided with the Mayflower up Ouachita, and had her forecastle stove in.

—The Camelia, Pittsburgh to Nashville, passed by Cincinnati on Sunday.

—The Wild Duck arrived at St. Louis on Sunday.

Upper Rivers.

(By P. & A. Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, April 12.—River at a stand with 6 feet 9 inches water in the channel. Thermometer 60 at 7 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, April 12.—River stationary with seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 59 at 6 P. M. O.

GREENSBORO, April 12.—River rising very slowly with 4 feet and 9 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 65 at 6 P. M. L.

MORGANTOWN, April 12.—River stationary with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 63 at 6 P. M. E.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT

169 South Avenue, Allegheny,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 13th, at 2 o'clock, will be offered at Auction, on the premises, No. 169 South avenue, First ward, Alleg eny. The Lot is 28 by 110 feet to a 20 feet alley. The House is two and a half stories, pressed front, eleven rooms, marble mantles in parlor, double parlor, bunton range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas, bath and good cellar. Fine river view, nice front yard in shrubs, and the property generally is in good order and desirable, as the owner is moving west, immediate possession given. Visitors are invited to examine. Terms at sale.

ap9 A. LEGATE, Auctioneer.

PROFESSIONAL.

G. W. DeCAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed to No. 75 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjoining counties. ja25:y

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja2:tf&8

ARCHIBALD McAKELEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

No. 38 FIFTH STREET,

(CONCERT HALL BUILDING) PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. B. NEEFER,

ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

OFFICE, 89 FIFTH AVENUE.

Special attention given to conveyancing and collections. Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up, and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINGTON, April 12—Rose & E 9 bdls sks; J & W Fairley, 4 do do; J H Parker, 2 bhds bacon; W W Knox, 10 sks seed; J S Liggett & Co, 10 do wheat; Clarke & Co, 100 tes lard, 1,226 pcs o shoulders, 29 bbls eggs, 1 bx mdse, 2 do furs, 3 sks feathers; S Harbaugh & Co, 19 bdls g hides, 28 d do; M K McMullen, 18 pkgs tobacco; Eagle Cotton Mills, 2 bxs spools; A O France & Co, 51 bales cotton; Holmes, B & Co, 43 do do; E M Jenkins, 25 bbls flour; Bruggerman & O B 5 d o eggs; D S H Gilmore, 62 do apples; W F Brown, 6 do d peaches; McCracken, G & Co, 15 do d fruit; H Rea, jr, 21 do eggs; Voigt, M & Co, 2 jars b utter, 2 do p do, 6 bxs eggs; N Dovol, 2 jrs; 1 do potash, Park Bro & Co; 4 pkgs H, 6 pkgs do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 bbl alcohol; P Duff & Son, 12 do eggs, 8 do d fruit, 4 kgs butter, 1 sk rags, 1,310 feet lumber, Pittsburgh Coal Co, 3,000 feet oak scantling; J S Neal & Co, 6,000 do do; P King, 256 bdls g hides, 53 pkgs sarsaps, 2 skins; H Berger, 5 pkgs furniture; A Milliken & Co, 1¼ doz cradles; C Espy & Son, 2 wardrobes; J Barnhard, 25 pkgs furniture; Phillips & M, 1,050 n kegs, 200 bdls k staves, 184 do hoops; Mrs Merritt, 42 pkgs h h goods; J Y Jones, 2 o cattle; Steel Bro, 208 sks potatoes.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co, April 12.—74 bbls whiskey, 4 pkgs d apples, A S Carlisle; 4 bbls apples, 2 pkgs butter, J Reppert & Co; 21 bgs barley, oats, McRame & A; 81 bgs corn, 8 kgs eggs, Mc racken & G; 16 bales hay, J C Schapps; 69 bgs oats, Kell & R; 50 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 3 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 40 bbls apples, Atwell & Lee; 80 sks oats, McHenry & D & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 6 do onions, P Duff & Son; 6 bbls d apples, 1 do eggs, Watt, Lang & Co; 82 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 5 bbls apples, F Ever; 2 bbls crackers, Jas McKee; 11 bales hay, 17 sks oats, Johnson & McFarland; 43 bbls apples, S C Richardson; 4 bbls whiskey, J K Lanahan; 24 do apples, H Rea; 20 do do, Randolph & S; 53 bxs w glass, A King; 529 do do, P C Schmertz; 200 hogs, Lippencott & Clayton.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with nine feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could be desired for outdoor business.

The Lake Superior depart

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Office Rooms for Rent.

Three fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, fronting on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

The Public Schools, banks and public offices will be closed on Friday next—Good Friday being a legal holiday.

Thirty-One.—There were thirty-one cases disposed of at the Mayor's Office yesterday morning. The majority of the victims were committed to jail.

The lake in the Allegheny Park is to be enlarged and a new rustic pavilion to be erected near the Humboldt Monument, which will command a view of the Park.

Fourth Avenue will soon be taken up altogether with banks and insurance agencies. It will be our miniature Wall street, barren Wall street's gambling and dishonesty.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday received the information of J. Conrad against George Williams for assault and battery. It was a knock down fight in the Ninth ward. Warrant issued.

One of the neatest offices on Fourth avenue is No. 105, occupied by Mr. Ed. I. Hughes, agent for several of the most responsible and flourishing insurance companies of the country.

Residents and pedestrians in the locality of Butcher's Run, Allegheny, complain loudly of the odors arising from offal and other refuse which is thrown into the run by the butchers.

Alderman Butler has removed his office from No. 116 Wylie avenue to No. 136, a few doors above, where he is fitting up rooms in a tasteful manner for the transaction of every kind of business in his line.

Street Commissioner Linderman and his assistants are wanted on Congress street. Residents say the "scrapers" are sadly needed in that locality; that the street has seldom been in such a dirty condition.

Yesterday morning two boys, named Graham and Elkin, were arrested by Mayor Callow's police on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Hall's tobacco store Saturday night. They were held for a hearing.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock an alarm of fire was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney on Washington street. The alarm was sounded from box 42, and called out the engines. No damage but considerable excitement.

Query.—Why don't we get a correct answer to the mathematical problem propounded to a Mercer County Teachers' Institute last week, and published in Friday's GAZETTE? Out of twenty-three answers received, not one is correct.

Assault and Battery.—Pat Kenney made information before the Mayor yesterday charging John Sweeney with assault and battery. He alleged that the accused struck him in the eye with his fist. Sweeney was arrested and held for a hearing.

Jacob Briggs came to the house of John Bonner, First street, Third ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, broke the door open and acted in an outrageous manner, for which, upon Briggs' information, Alderman Bolster issued a warrant for his arrest.

Slight Fire.—Yesterday morning the roof of a frame house near Lappa and Weise's Tannery Seventh ward, Allegheny, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. An alarm was sounded but the fire was extinguished before the engines arrived on the ground.

Ed. Canaan alleges that he entrusted four dollars to John McAleer to purchase him some groceries, but John betrayed the confidence reposed in him, and confiscated the money. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of McAleer for larceny as bailee.

Held for Trial.—Matthew Gannon, the Allegheny junk dealer, who is charged with concealing stolen goods—the property of the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads—had a hearing before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, which resulted in his being held to bail for trial.

It is said the Democracy will tender George B. Ware, the colored head waiter at the Monongahela House the nomination for Mayor next term. They are determined to run colored men for the municipal offices if any can be found to do them the honor of accepting their nominations.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 00
Citizens National Bank	71 00
M. & M. National Bank	68 50
Columbia Oil Co	16 50

Fair.—Next Wednesday at City Hall will be opened a grand fair for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, one of our most praiseworthy charitable institutions. The hall will be decorated with flowers, fountains and evergreens, some five hundred dollars being expended in that direction to secure the attendance of the public. Prof. Elliott is the floral architect.

Couldn't be Found.—John Rouche, a butcher in Lawrenceville, took two hind quarters of beef, yesterday. He was suspicious that it found a place in the house of John Geyer, a resident of the 17th ward. He acquainted Deputy Mayor Nichols with the affair. A search warrant was issued, the premises searched, and no beef found. His suspicions were not correct.

Youthful Plug Uglies.—The Seventeenth ward is blessed with a set of youthful plug uglies. Yesterday three of them, George and Christian Sherman and Charles Cushmire, attacked another youth, Addison Reilly, and beat him severely. The victim subsequently made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols against his assailants, who were arrested and held for a hearing.

The Central Bank, whose card we publish to-day, with its actual capital, its individual liability, the substantial wealth of most of its stockholders and directors, and the high integrity of all, with its obliging and capable Cashier and assistants, and the prestige of the Old Kramer & Caldwell Bank, whose successor it is, has become one of the most popular and successful of our numerous financial institutions.

In Trouble Again.—Mrs. O'Grady, proprietress of the "Three White Pigeons," is in trouble again. She was affected by the spirit of "moving day" and changed her headquarters from Ross street to a more eligible location. Among the articles carried off was an ale pump, valued at forty dollars, which is claimed by Mr. Edward Kelly. Mrs. O'Grady refused to recognize his claims, and he made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging her with larceny by bailee. Warrant issued.

Kept the Ring.—Albert Miller a few days ago borrowed a ring from Kate Reed. Nothing wrong in that. Only an evidence of friendship. Albert did not keep it himself, however, and that caused him trouble. He gave it to a friend—a female friend. Kate heard of this disposition of her property and was of course, as any lady would be, jealous and angry thereat. She was not long in planning her revenge. Alderman O'Donnell's police are looking for Albert. He is charged with larceny by bailee.

He Must Explain.—The colored citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny feeling deeply aggrieved and wounded at the language reported to have been used recently in an interview with a reporter of the *Leader*, by Mr. George Weir, Grand Marshal of the forthcoming XVth amendment celebration, yesterday held a meeting and appointed a committee of five to wait on the gentleman and ascertain whether or not he was correctly reported. If he stands to his guns, an effort will be made to have him resign the high position of honor assigned him in the procession.

Dr. Daniel McNeal, Democratic member of the Select Council from the Fifth ward, has quit his large and lucrative practice in this city and accepted an interest in an extensive coal dealing establishment at Memphis, Tennessee, whither he has removed with his family. This creates a vacancy in Councils which will be filled by special election. The prominent candidates for the position, we hear, are Messrs. J. G. Weldon and Jno. C. McCarthy, both ex-members of the Common Council of 1869, and both gentlemen of experience and ability.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board—Attendance at the Schools—Financial Statement—Some Interesting Letters—New Teachers Appointed and Asked for.

Yesterday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held at their rooms on Fourth avenue. President Wilson occupied the chair, Mr. John A. Sergeant officiating as Secretary.

Present—Messrs Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckerman, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Taylor and President Wilson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Sims presented the resignation of Mr. James Herdman as a member of the Board from the Grant district, he having removed from the city. Received and filed.

The same gentleman also presented the credentials of Mr. P. Clark, who had been selected to fill the vacancy. The credentials were approved and Mr. Clark, on motion of Mr. Taylor, admitted to a seat.

Mr. Nobbs presented a petition signed by seventy-three citizens of the Twelfth ward, asking for a division of the ward into two school districts.

On motion of Mr. Craig the petition was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Craig, Nobbs, Getty, Shaw and Harrison, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The Secretary read the report of Mr. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the Public Schools of the city, for the month of March, 1870:

ENROLLMENT.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Males	2,617	
Females	2,357	4,974
MEDIUM DEPARTMENT.		
Males	1,011	
Females	1,000	2,011
GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.		
Males	703	
Females	739	1,442
Central High School		377
Total enrollment		8,804

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Males	2,179	
Females	1,901	4,080
MEDIUM DEPARTMENT.		
Males	802	
Females	836	1,678
GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.		
Females	622	
Males	660	1,282
High School		325
Total average		7,366

There were 152 corporeal punishments and six suspensions reported during the month.

In the Franklin, Highland, Minersville, Liberty, Mount Albion, and Colfax schools, there was not a single case of punishment during the month.

The Ninth school had an attendance of 94 per cent. on the enrolment, which is 7 per cent. greater than the attendance in any other school. Drawing is now taught in every school in the city, and in many of the rooms the pupils show a wonderful proficiency in this interesting branch of study. In compliance with the request of the visiting committee for February, I visited and regraded the colored schools. I found them greatly improved since my last visit. The discipline is very good, and the improved general condition is very marked. It gives me much pleasure to state that since the reorganization of the school, the attendance has been much better than formerly, which is sufficient evidence that the patrons of this school are taking increased interest in the education of their children.

Accepted and filed.

On motion of Mr. Hartman the Secretary was instructed to request Prof. Dean, Principal of the High School, to present a monthly report hereafter.

THE FINANCES.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $15,960 50 were drawn during the month, for the following purposes:

SALARIES OF TEACHERS:—Duquesne School, $625 00; South, $595 00; Grant, $800 00; North, $525 00; Forbes, $1,105 00; Franklin, $1,120 00; Ralston, Ward, Allegheny, $740 00; O'Hara, $792 50; Minersville, $440 00; Oakland, $617 50; Lawrence, $505 00; Howard, $300 00; Washington, $710 00; Mt. Albion, $160 00; Highland, $490 00; Liberty, $350 00; Lincoln, $525 00; Colfax, $210 00; Peebles, $275 00; High, $1,160 00; Colored, $255 00; Deaf and Dumb, $100 00; Music, $400 00, Superintendent, $3,000; Assistant Superintendent Central Board of Education, $315 00; Janitor High School, $50 00; Janitor Colored School, $12 00; High School Building, $1,049 00; Rent of High School Building, $1,450 00; Fuel, Grant, Ward, Allegheny and Third street, $425 00; Printing, $17 75; Contingent expenses Colored School, $3 45; Contingent expenses High, 15c; Taxes Refunded, $142 50.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee would respectfully report as follows:

Balance on deposit with Treasurer	$25,116 96
Less warrants issued but unpaid	3,842 11
Leaving net balance on hand	$21,274 85

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

For school purposes for May and June	$45,000 00
For High School Building	60,000 00
Leaving amount to be provided for	$83,725 08

Before any funds of the tax for the year can be received.

We would call special attention to the fact of the large prospective deficiency shown above, and recommend your Board to take such steps as will provide necessary funds to carry on the schools during the next three months.

We would also remind the Board that under the provisions of Senator Howard's bill (as certified copy of which has reached us,) we are requested to publish proposals for a Treasurer who shall pay the highest rate of interest on balance of school fund.

NEW TEACHER.

Mr. Nobbes from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, made the following report:

Gentlemen, your Committee on Teachers and Salaries to whom was referred the application of the Howard Sub District for a teacher of the Grammar grade, would respectfully recommend that the application be granted, salary of said teacher to commence from date when the new buildings in said District are ready for occupancy.

Accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Mays stated that the Committee on Printing had organized and elected himself as chairman.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Hartman, chairman of the March Visiting Committee, reported that he had examined the High School and found the rooms in perfect order; had examined the method of instruction and was highly pleased with it; but found the stairs not very safe, as there were no bannisters there to protect the scholars if they should make a misstep. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the Committee on High Schools have railings placed on the stairs at the expense of the Central Board. Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Craig, of the Committee on Legislation, reported that the committee had urged the passage of the amended school bill in regard to the school fund through the Legislature, but to their knowledge it was never offered in that body. He also read the following letters:

HARRISBURG, March 10th, 1870.

T. J. CRAIG, Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 9th inst., and a copy of the bill which was forwarded to Mr. Kerr. No one can regret more than I do that the course of Mr. Anderson has embarrassed this matter. So much public attention has been called to it that it may be bad policy to interfere this session, but I will not judge. I have acted honestly and with due respect to all. You know that you mentioned that matter of giving the Board power to get interest, a short time before I came to Harrisburg, in the presence of J. H. Kerr and Mr. Luckey. If Mr. Anderson or any member of the Board had written to me when the bill was published at first in all our papers, how much better it would have been. Now myself and Board are placed in an embarrassing position to change now. The Guardian's bill I did not prepare. Yours was the first. The County Treasury bill is the same as the School Board. Others can act in this matter according to their best judgment. I have said all I ever shall say on the matter, but I desire you to believe that I have no other than the most kindly feelings for the Board. Mr. Kerr will no doubt introduce the bill on Tuesday, as that will be the first day to read bills. I greatly respect Mr. Kerr and shall never intentionally put him in a wrong position. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. HOWARD.

HARRISBURG, March 16, '70.

T. J. CRAIG, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 9th was sent to me when I was at home, which accounts for the delay in answering it. I have talked with Mr. Howard, who looks upon the bill in a political aspect, thinking that Mr. Anderson wishes to use it against him. I am consulting with the members of the House to see if it can be passed. I do not wish to read it in place until it has some prospect of going through. I shall try to write you again.

Yours, &c., JOHN H. KERR.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1870.

THOS. J. CRAIG—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 23d inst. is duly received, in regard to the bill sent here by the Central Board of Education. Mr. Kerr informed me he had introduced it into the House. You understand that it would not be proper to introduce one into the House, and also into the Senate. The course will be to act first in the House, as the bill was introduced there, and when it comes to the Senate dispose of it in its order. This I shall do, so far as I am concerned. After what has occurred, perhaps it would have been better to have tried my bill for one year, but in this matter I have neither personal interest or feeling. Respt., &c.,

THOS. HOWARD.

Mr. Anderson made a few remarks upon the letters, in which he dwelt upon the idea which seemed to be held out, that he was "the great bugbear" in this matter.

Mr. Craig concurred with this opinion.

Mr. Fleming moved that the letters be placed on file. Carried.

Mr. Craig said it would be well to get a certified copy of the bill, as it had passed, so that the Board would know how the matter stood. The Secretary was requested to procure the copy.

A petition was presented, asking that John J. Hill, of the Franklin District, and Robert J. McKee, of the Lawrence District, be admitted to the Central High School, they having passed the regular examination. Petition accepted and the request granted.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

Mr. Craig moved that the amount of school tax for the ensuing year be fixed at ten mills on the dollar. Carried, the yeas and nays being called on the vote, which resulted unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Craig moved that an additional teacher be appointed in the medium department, Mount Albion sub district.

Mr. Mitchell asked for an additional teacher in the intermediate department, Washington sub district.

Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act.

The Secretary stated that the returns of lost taxes from the Third ward exhibited an amount of $31 85. This matter was referred to the members from the ward named.

Mr. Hartman spoke on the teachers of music in the High School. He said that a different teacher teach every other day; that ought to be avoided for the pupils could learn better if they had only one teacher regularly.

Mr. Craig, of the Committee on Music, said that the teachers could only teach their fifteen minutes in the morning, and had to go all the sub-districts schools precisely at the opening, and had to teach at the High School alternately.

A list of lost taxes of the First ward was read, which amounted to 641,39 for the year 1868, Mr. Samuel Patterson, Collector. The exonerations were allowed.

A number of bills were read and warrants ordered.

On motion of Mr. Harrison it was decided to receive no bill hereafter unless properly endorsed by the appropriate committee.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Mr. Hartman asked if the schools should be closed on Good Friday, that being now a legal holiday.

Mr. Anderson thought not. There were too many holidays in the year now.

Mr. Craig thought there should be no holiday on Good Friday. People who wanted to observe the day, might keep their children at home.

A motion was made to close the schools at the time indicated, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the colored schools be closed on the 26th of April, the day set apart for the Amendment Jubilee. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Getty, Nobbs, Fleming and Hamilton, the Visiting Committee for April.

The Board then adjourned.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Third Day—The State of the Country—Resolutions and Reports—Discussions, &c.

The morning session of the third day opened yesterday at nine o'clock, Bishop Brown presiding. Rev. R. M. Greene conducted religious services.

The Committee on Memorials and Letters presented a report which was received and filed.

The Committee on the State of the Country presented a report, which in opening congratulates the Conference on the fact that at no time in her history has the nation been so prosperous or powerful, but regrets that while this is true, and *civil* liberty is established on a firmer basis, that *religious* liberty is in danger. The fact is deplored that rationalism is instilling its poison all over the land, desecrating the Sabbath, and warring against a pure christianity. In orthodox churches the leaven of infidelity, half-hearted preaching is much that is opposed to the teachings of Christ. The report also regrets that in addition to these insidious foes, Catholicism, owing to the spirit of the ecumenical dares openly to inaugurate war alike against civil and religious liberty, an instance of which is given in their opposition to the Bible in the public schools.

With an urgent appeal to the colored people as *men* and *Christians*, the report closes with the words "we are needed for the salvation of our country. For this reason God has emancipated us from the thralldom of slavery, removed from us political disabilities; raised us up as a people for just such a time as this. To us the Christian element of the nation looks for sufficient aid in the contest between Christ and anti Christ, and if we falter or fail "then will deliverance arise from another source." Let us be strong and show ourselves men worthy of the trust to us committed by the giver of every good and perfect gift."

The report was received and laid over for consideration Friday evening.

Revs. Jones, of Washington circuit, and Bell, of Beaver church, made reports of their work.

Rev W. H. Hunter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the excess of money paid to the Book Concern by elder Jones, be refunded from the funds in the hands of the district, to the elder.

After an extended discussion, in which Revs. Hunter, Asbury, Standford, Peck and Bishop Brown participated, the resolution was adopted.

The Conference was then adjourned, and dismissed with the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference reassembled at two o'clock and was opened with singing, followed with prayer by Rev. Cornelius Asbury.

After calling of the roll and reading of the minutes, the General Book Stewart, Rev. A. L. O. Stanford, presented his annual report of the financial affairs of the Concern, following the report with an address in relation to the book interest of the church. The report exhibited a statement of the cash on hand to commence the year of $134.07; due on books sold, $480.50; merchandise on hand, $850; due to *Christian Recorder*, $1,570; total, $3,034 57; paid on old indebtedness $170 50; indebtedness on new contracts, $520; balance, cash and stock, $2344.

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

The time of adjournment was then fixed at one half hour later to enable the Book Steward to canvass the Conference in the interest of his cause.

Conference then adjourned.

A literary entertainment by the Historical Society followed, which occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh, O. S.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.) met, *pro re nata*, in the church on Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Monday evening. The object of the special meeting was to determine whether the regular meeting should be held, according to appointment, in the Little Beaver church on Tuesday, or in Allegheny. It was decided to meet in the latter place.

Presbytery met accordingly in the same place yesterday morning. Rev. J. A. McFarland was elected Moderator, and Revs. T. A. Sproull and J. A. Black appointed principal and assistant Clerk, respectively.

The morning session was taken up principally in receiving and reading papers, embracing petitions, protests, appeals, &c. It would seem from the number and character of the papers read that there are a good many dissensions in some congregations. But the church is in her *militant* state.

In the afternoon several young gentlemen delivered "trial sermons," which were pronounced by the Presbytery to be good specimens of pulpit eloquence.

The evening session was occupied in the consideration of a petition from a part of the congregation in Unionville, Butler county, for a division, as it was impossible, owing to existing feeling and dissension, to get along harmoniously.

This petition was remonstrated against strongly by a part of the congregation. The representatives of both parties conducted the case with considerable ability, and produced not a little merriment occasionally by their sharp and incisive remarks. When we left they were balancing their stipend books with the view of ascertaining which party contributed the larger amount. We did not wait for the result, but we venture to say that the preacher did not get too much.

It is doubtful whether a vote would be taken last evening, as we left after nine o'clock.

It is expected that the case of the Allegheny congregation will be taken up today, when there will no doubt be some able debating.

The people seem to take considerable interest in the debates of the ministers and elders, as the house was well filled last evening.

ALLEGHENY PRESBYTERY.

Regular Meeting—Routine Business—The Mcord Case—Overtures—The Clark Breach of Promise Case.

MORNING SESSION.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church met yesterday at ten o'clock A. M., at the U. P. church at Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., Rev. A. G. Wallace, Moderator, presiding, and Rev. J. B. Clark officiating as Stated Clerk. The meeting was an unusually large one, nearly all the members being present.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Moderator, after which the roll was called by the Stated Clerk, Rev. J. B. Clark.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A call was presented from the church at Noblestown, in the Monongahela Presbytery to Rev. W. B. Shaw, of Allegheny Presbytery.

On motion the call was presented to Mr. Shaw, who announced that he would accept it, and the clerk was directed to give him a certificate at the close of this meeting.

On motion Revs. Jamison, Wallace and Clark, were duly elected correspondin members.

A call from the Deer Creek congregation to S. M. Hood, of the Monongahela Presbytery was presented, in which a salary of $1,000 was offered. The call was sustained.

It was stated that Mr. Hood was not a member of any Presbytery, and the Moderator decided the call could not be forwarded to him.

A petition was presented signed by a large number of persons, asking for the establishment of a preaching station at or near Poggs' school house in Sewickley township.

On motion, the request was granted.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on the New Version of the Psalms, recommended the adoption of a portion of the collection.

Rev. Dr. Presely, Chairman of a similar Committee, reported that the Committee had not made a regular examination of the psalms which were assigned to their consideration. He had made an examination himself, and although not seeing anything in them very objectionable he did not admire the poetry.

On motion, it was resolved that two o'clock P. M. be fixed as the hour for taking the vote on the adoption or rejection of the new version of the psalms.

The matter of the Board of Church Extension was taken up, and the Committee on said Board requested to report. On motion the matter was laid over until the afternoon session.

Rev. Dr. Guthrie, chairman of the committee on the overture on the support of indigent widows of ministers, read the report of the committee, in which the adoption of the overture at this time was thought to be inexpedient.

Resolutions conveying the expressions as above stated accompanied the report. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

The committee appointed to inquire into the difficulties existing between A. S. McCord, Esq., and the West Union church presented a report, accompanying which was numerous resolutions slightly reflecting on the action of Mr. McCord.

It was held that the Committee had exceeded its authority; that it had not been appointed to adjudicate, but merely to effect a compromise of the difficulties.

On motion the report was referred back to the Committee, with instructions for them to report simply whether they had effected a reconciliation.

On motion Mr. McCutcheon and Mr. Dean were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of Presbytery.

Presbytery then took recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past one o'clock the Presbytery convened and resumed business.

The first business taken up was the application for help from the Board of Home Missions, as follows: Bagg's Second House, $100; Etna, $400; Fifth Church, Allegheny, $200; Beaver Falls, $200.

The application of George McCormick to be taken under the care of the Presbytery was read